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JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

ESKIMO LIFE.

"The ordinary routine of Eskimo life, in most localities, is as follows: In the month of September, the hand, consisting of, perhaps, five or six families, moves to some well known pass, generally some narrow neck of land between two lakes, and there await the southerly migration of the reindeer. When these animals approach the vicinity, some of the young men go out and gradually drive them toward the pass, where they are met by other hunters, who kill as many as they can with the bow and arrow. The bulk of the herd is forced into the lake, and there the hunters wait in the kajaks to spear them at leisure."

Hunting in this way, day after day, as long as the deer are passing, a large stock of venison is generally procured.

As the country abounds in natural ice-cellars, or, at least, everywhere affords great facilities for constructing them in the frozen subsoil, the venison might be kept until the hard frost sets in, and so preserved throughout the winter; but the Eskimos take little trouble in this matter. If more deer are killed in summer than can be consumed, part of the flesh is dried; but, later in the season, it is merely laid up in some cool cleft of a rock, where wild animals cannot reach it, and, should it become considerably tainted before cold weather sets in, it is only the more agreeable to the Eskimo palate. When made very tender by keeping, it is consumed raw, or after very little cooking.

In the autumn, also, the migratory flocks of geese and other birds are laid under contribution, and salmon-trout and fish of various kinds are taken. In this way, a winter stock of provision is procured; and not a little is required, as the Eskimos, being consumers of animal food only, get through a surprising quantity.

In the autumn, the herds of the *Empetrum nigrum*, *vaccinum uliginosum*, and *Vitisida*, *Iulus charadrius*, and of a few other arctic fruit bearing plants, are eaten, and the half-digested liechens in the panache of the reindeer are considered to be a treat; but, in other seasons, this people never taste vegetables, and, even in summer, animal food is alone deemed essential.

Carbon is supplied to the system by the use of much oil and fat in the diet; and drafts of warm blood, from the newly-killed animal, are considered as contributing greatly to preserve the hunter in health. No part of the entrails is rejected as unfit for food; little cleanliness is shown in the preparation of the intestines, and, when they are rendered crisp by frost, they are eaten without cooking. On parts of the coast where whales are common, Angust and Septembar are devoted to the pursuit of these animals, deer hunting being, also, attended to at intervals.

The killing of a right whale, or of a sufficient number of the *kittelkua* (*Beluga albicans*), secures winter feasts and abundance of oil for the lamps of a whole village, and there is great rejoicing. On the return of light, the winter houses are abandoned for the seal hunt on the ice, sooner or later, according to the state of the larder. The party then move off seaward, being guided in discovering the breathing-holes of the seal or walrus by their dogs. At this time of the year, huts are built of snow, for the resilience of the hand, and no season is the hunter's skill more tested, the seal being a very wary animal, with acute sight, smell, and hearing. It is no match, however, for the Eskimo hunter, who sheltered from the keen blast by a semi-circular wall of snow, will sit motionless for hours, watching for the bubble of air that warns him of the seal coming up to breathe; and scarcely has the animal raised its nostrils to the surface before the hunter's harpoon is deeply buried in its body. This sport is not without the danger that adds to the excitement of success. The line attached to the point of the harpoon is passed, in a loop, around the hunter's loins, and, should the animal he has struck be a large seal or walrus, woe betide him if he does not instantly plait his feet in the nutch cut for the purpose in the ice, and throw himself in such a position that the strain on the line is, as nearly as possible, brought into the direction of the length of the spine of his back and the axis of his lower limbs. A transverse pull from one of these powerful beasts would double him up across the air-hole, and, perhaps, break his back; or, if the opening be large, as it often is when the spring is advanced, he would be dragged under water and drowned. Accidents of this kind are but too common. When the seals come out on the ice to bask in the powerful rays of a spring sun, the Eskimo hunter knows how to approach them by imitating their forms and motions so perfectly that the poor animals take him for one of their own species, and are not undeviced till he comes near enough to thrust his lance into one. The principal seal fishery ends by the disruption of the ice, and then the reindeer are again numerous on the shores of the Arctic Sea, the birds are breeding in great flocks, and the annual routine of occupation, which has been briefly sketched, commenced anew."

A Hint to the Ladies.

Don't make your rooms gloomy. Furnish them for light and let them have it. Daylight is very cheap, and candle or gas light you need not use often. If your rooms are dark, all the effect of furniture, pictures, walls and carpets is lost. Finally, if you have beautiful things, make them useful. The fashion of having a nice parlor, and then shutting it up all but three or four days in the year when you have company, spending your own life in a mean room, shabbily furnished, or an unhealthy basement, to save your things, is the worst possible economy. Go a little further—shut up your house and live in a pig-pen! The use of nice and beautiful things is to act upon your spirit—to educate you and make you beautiful.

ORIGINAL. On the Death of a Soldier.

O God! that he should pass away,
So far from us who love him;
Wasting with hot brain just one day,
And no mother to watch above him.
To think, of all he loved, that none
Were busy by his pillow;
Or watched him as he stepped alone
Upon the ice-cold bellow.

But Faith, who knows what words of cheer
Will keep our hearts from breaking,
Tells how the river, crystal clear,
The fever thirst is slaking.

With him, through other's care and thought,
The Hunter Christ, stood by him;
One pace too many suffering not,
In all his pain to try him.

Tells how upon the brow so dear,
Christ's hard stilled all the throbbing;
And the low sound that caught his ear,
Was not the sound of sobbing.

For, with the love that maketh bold,
He left the shore forever;
And glorious spirits, unseen, untold,
Walked with him over the river.

LUDLOW, MASS., Feb. 23, 1863.

HOW TO SAVE.

A TALE FOR THE PRESENT TIME.

Charles Lynford was a good mechanic in good business. At the age of twenty-six, he had taken to himself a wife, Caroline Eastee, daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to bring him but her own personal merits, which were many, and habits of thrift learned in an economical household, under the stern teachings of necessity.

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this description, as he himself found it very difficult to save anything from his income.

It was not long before Caroline became acquainted with her husband's failing. She could not feel quite easy in the knowledge that they were living fully up to their income, for seeing that a time would come when their family would grow more expensive, and perhaps her husband's business, though now flourishing, might become less so.

Accordingly, one day, she purchased of a tin peddler, who came to the door, a little tin safe, such as children frequently use as a savings bank. This she placed conspicuously on the mantle-piece, so that her husband might be sure to see it entering.

"Hello, Carrie, what's that, eh?" he asked his wife.

"Only a little purchase I made to-day," she replied.

"But what is it meant for?" he asked again.

"Let me illustrate," said his wife, playfully.

"Give you a ten cent piece about you?"

Charles drew a dime from his waistcoat pocket. His wife, taking it from his hand, dropped it into the box, through a little slit in it at the top. Charles laughed.

"So you have taken to hoarding, Carrie?"

"My wife became a miser!"

"No; only little prudent, but, seriously, Charles, that is what I want you to do every night."

"What—drop a dime into this new-fangled arrangement of yours?"

"Exactly."

"Very well; that will be easy enough. A dime is no great harm; but may I know what you are going to do with this newly commenced hoard?"

"Lay it by for a rainy day," answered Carrie.

Charles laughed merrily.

This ended the conversation for the time.

The plan thus inaugurated by the young woman was steadily carried out. She was not one of those—upon whom there are so many—who enter upon a plan zealously, hot soon tire of it. In the present case, she was fully satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and determined to carry it through. Every morning, she called upon her husband for a dime, and every morning was added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the right change, but would toss her a quarter instead. She would assure him, laughingly, that it would answer her purpose just as well.

More than once, Charles bantered her on the subject of her savings bank. This she told her gaily.

But these were not the only accessions the fad received. Her husband had early arranged to make her an ample allowance for dress.

"I say, though, I dare say, some of my city readers might not have considered it so; but Caroline, who was in the habit of making her own dresses, provided herself with a good wardrobe at much less expense than some not so well versed in the science of managing could have done.

After considerable calculation, she came to the conclusion that, out of her allowance, she should be able to make a daily deposit equal to that she had exacted from her husband.—Of this, however, she thought it best, to the whole, not to inform Charles, enjoying, in anticipation, the prospect of being able, at some future time, to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings.

At the close of every month, the tin box was emptied and the contents transferred to savings bank of more pretensions, where interest would be allowed.

When the sons deposited here became large enough, Mrs. Lynford, who had considerable business capacity, withdrew, them and invested in bank and other stocks, which would yield a larger percent. Of her mode of management, her husband was in complete ignorance. Nor did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with it. He was an easy, careless fellow, spending as he went, enjoying the present, and not having any particular concern about the future.

At the end of eight years, during which time he had been unusually favored by prosperity in business and uninterrupted health, his books showed that he had not exceeded his income, not that, on the other hand, he had saved absolutely nothing. Twenty-five cents stood to his credit.

"Ruining pretty close, ain't it, Carrie? I take credit to myself, though, for keeping on the right side of the line; but then, I suppose you have saved up an immense sum."

"How much do you suppose?" asked his wife.

"Perhaps a hundred dollars," said Charles Lynford, carelessly; "though it would take a good many dimes to make that."

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjecture. So things went, until, at length, came the panic of 1857—a panic so recent that it will be remembered how universally trade and business of every kind were depressed at this period. Among others, the trade which occupied Charles Lynford suffered ed.

One evening, he came home looking quite serious—an expression which seldom came over his cheerful face.

Caroline, who had watched the signs of the times, was not unprepared to see this. She suspected that her husband's business was affected.

"What is the matter, Charles?" she asked, cheerfully.

"The matter is, that we shall have to economize greatly."

"Anything unfavorable turned up in business matters?"

"I should think there had. I will have but half a day's work for some time to come, and I am afraid that even this will fail before long. You haven't an idea, Carrie, how dull every kind of business has become."

"I think I have," said his wife, quietly. "I have read the papers carefully, and have been looking out for something of this kind."

"Do you think we can reduce our expenses one-half?" asked the husband, doubtfully.

"I think we will be able to do so. Both of us are well supplied with clothing, and will not need any more for a year, at least. This will cut off considerable expense. Then, there are a great many little superfluities you are accustomed to buy—little things which you are kind enough to bring home to me frequently, which I can do very well without. Then, we can live more plainly—have less pies and cakes—and, I have no doubt, it will be an improvement, so far as health is concerned."

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"I do," replied his wife, quietly.

"You?" exclaimed her husband, in surprise.

"Yes; your income has never been more than six or seven hundred dollars a year, and I have no doubt we can live six months on two hundred and fifty dollars."

"Yes, certainly; but where is that money come from? I don't want to get in debt, and if I do, I should not know where to turn for help."

"Fortunately, there is no need of it," said Mrs. Lynford. "You seem to forget our little savings bank."

"But is it possible it can amount to two hundred and fifty dollars?" he asked, in surprise.

"Yes, and six hundred more," said his wife.

"Impossible!"

"Wait a minute, and I'll prove it."

Caroline withdrew a minute, and reappeared with several certificates of bank and railroad stocks, amounting to eight hundred dollars, and a book in which the balance was deposited to her credit.

"Are you sure you haven't had a legacy?" demanded Charles, in amazement. "Surely, a dime a day would not produce this."

"No; but two dimes a day have, with a little extra deposit now and then. I think, Charles, that we can ward off starvation for a time."

"All this I owe to your prudence," said Charles, gratefully. "How can I repay you?"

Charles Lynford remained out of employment some months; but, in the spring, as he anticipated, business revived, and he was again in receipt of his old income. More than two-thirds of the fund was still left, and, henceforth, Charles was not less assiduous than his wife in striving to increase it.

The little tin savings bank stands on the mantle-piece, and never fails to receive a deposit daily.

WHO ARE IN THE ARMY.—A report by the Sanitary Commissioners shows that in more than three-fourths of the volunteer regiments native Americans are in the majority. The Germans are in a majority in only six. The Irish in only five out of a hundred. Nearly two-thirds of the army are native Americans. Nine-tenths are citizens. The average age of the private is over 24 years. Three-fourths are single men. The average number of sick in the whole army is found to be 77 in 1,000; the average deaths, per month, is 3 in 1,000.

EXTRAVAGANT MOUSE.—For some time past, Mr. Wm. Trant, who keeps a grocery and liquor store on the corner of Richmond and Salem streets, Boston, has missed small sums of money, which disappeared very mysteriously from the money drawer. These losses were naturally enough attributed to thieves, but a few days since the real culprit was found to be a mouse. The little fellow had gnawed his way into the money drawer and taken all the bank bills, postal currency and postage stamps he could find lying around loose, to feather his nest. His nest was

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

ANOTHER dull week in war news has been experienced, the capture of the iron-clad Indiana, by the rebels, and the burning of the valuable ship Jacob Bell, by the Oręo, affording the only items of special interest.

Gold speculation appears to have reached its climax, and a reaction is taking place. From Monday to Thursday of the present week it has fallen from 171 to 155. This is attributed to the amendment to the internal revenue bill, which taxes all speculation in gold. Now that the tide has turned, the precious metal will fall a healthy premium.

More Soldiers!

In two months, at the least, if the war is to continue, the Government must call for more men. We supposed that we had nearly a million of men in the field, to contest the enemy; but Secretary Stanton has recently stated that our land forces number but 600,000. This is 100,000 less than the number called for in 1862, to say nothing of the host which was mustered into the field in 1861. The question is, what has become of the four or five hundred thousand others who have been called out since the war commenced? Two hundred thousand may have died or been killed, and a hundred thousand more may have deserted or been discharged. We have yet one or two hundred thousand men to be accounted for.

The call for 300,000 nine months' men has not been fully answered, New York, alone, failing to respond to the number of 40,000; but, early next summer, the time of service of at least three hundred thousand men will expire, and, if Secretary Stanton's figures are correct, we shall have but about 200,000 men left to carry on the war. The project of reinforcing our armies, to any great extent, by contraband troops will fail, for the reason that we have not advanced far enough into the territory of the slaves to secure any large number. Then, we have got to overcome the prejudices which white soldiers have against fighting with colored troops; besides, the colored soldiers have got to be trained to fight before they will be worth much.

There appears no alternative but for the President to call for more troops early this spring, in order that they may be ready to take the place of the two years', and nine months' men, when their time is out. This will bring the country to a draft under the new conscription law, which will make a pretty thorough sweep of the young men we have left. Those who have served two years or nine months will be subject to the new draft, but not until they have been discharged and have returned to their homes. The new draft cannot fall short of three hundred thousand men, though some estimates have been as high as 800,000! The new draft will operate in such a manner that it cannot be evaded or resisted. Men may talk resistance, but they will act it at great peril. The men must and will be had, and the Government is strong enough to take them wherever they can be found. It will be well for every man liable to serve his country, and there are very few exemptions, to reconnoiters his mind to the necessity which demands his help in this perilous hour.

A Rebel Navy.

With all our facilities to construct naval vessels the rebels seem to be gaining upon us rapidly in the extent of their manufacture of armed steamers, rams and gunboats. In this, however, they are aided by the private shipyards in England, which have already supplied them with several swift sailing steamers, and sent them material for the construction of iron-clad boats and batteries. We are unable to overtake the Alabama, or Oręo, which are plundering and burning our commerce upon the high seas. These vessels have been constructed with a view to outlast anything in our navy; hence the impunity with which they hover around the Southern coast in the vicinity of our fleets. In addition to the present navy of the rebels, a writer in the London Daily News says that over fifty steam vessels are in process of building in English shipyards for the Confederate service. About a dozen of these are nearly finished. Some are iron-clad, and some have iron prows. The builders announced that these vessels are for the Emperor of China; but this is merely to cover up their conduct, which is in direct violation of English law and the professed neutrality of that Government. The quickest way for us to meet these rebel pirates is to capture Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, leaving no port for them to enter on this side the Atlantic. Unless we do this, the blockade of those ports will be raised by the rebels, with Europe to help, before another year closes.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT A BALL.—At a recent ball at the Tuilleries, the Emperor and the Prince Napoleon wore the uniforms of general officers. The Empress had on a head dress and necklace resembling ivy leaves, each leaf being surrounded with diamonds. Her Majesty wore a white dress ornamented with garlands of marine plants, the green tufts of which went round the skirt. About twenty-three hundred persons were present, and dancing was kept up till four, although Their Majesties retired at one.

PROTECTION FOR LADIES AGAINST FIRE.—Some recent and most painful cases of deaths from burns have aroused the British public to an unusual degree, and the papers are full of recipes for making ladies' dresses non-inflammable. The simplest of these are to make a solution of sulphate of ammonia, or of tungstate of soda, or of common salt, and to saturate the dress in this just before wringing it out finally. One writer says the salt is equally efficacious and not so liable to injure the colors as the other two articles.

DEATH OF THE ESKIMO CHILD.—Little Tukerlikita, the Eskimo child, who, with his parents, was brought from the arctic regions last August, by Mr. Hall, the Arctic explorer, died last week, in New York city.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

There have been rumors of fighting and victories in the South and Southwest the present week, but this good news lacks confirmation. The capture of Fort McAllister, near Savannah, and the evacuation of Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, have been announced, only to be contradicted; yet there is reason to believe we shall hear of stirring news from the South before many days. It is announced that a large force has embarked for Charleston, and a reconnoitering party has recently been within two miles of the city, via Bull's Bay; and it is believed that the way is open for a successful attack from that quarter. Several iron-clads are ready to cooperate with the land forces.

Another serious disaster has happened to our navy. The iron-clad gunboat Indiana, which ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and went in pursuit of the Queen of the West, which the rebels had captured, has also fallen into the hands of the enemy, who used the Queen of the West in its capture. The precise manner of its capture is not known, but it is believed that she was surrounded by cotton-clad boats and boarded. With this accession to the rebel navy, Baton Rouge and New Orleans are in danger of falling into their hands. We have nothing on the Mississippi that is superior to these boats, with the exception of the Lafayette, a new iron-clad, which has gone to aid in the reduction of Vicksburg. The Indiana cost \$100,000, and is heavily armed. Its loss to us is almost irreparable.

We learn from Murfreesboro, 2d inst., that an expedition of a thousand cavalry and sixteen hundred infantry left there on the day previous, and encountered the enemy at Brandyville. After severe fighting, the rebels—a portion of Morgan's division—were driven from the town, with the loss of eight killed and twenty wounded, and nine officers and eighty privates captured. A considerable amount of baggage, papers, &c., were also captured. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the enemy.

The Richmond papers, of the 28th ult., announce that Gen. Rensselaer has advanced to Middleboro, half way between Murfreesboro and Shelbyville.

Rebel papers have dispatches from the West, stating that a great battle has been fought at Vicksburg; with heavy losses on both sides, but without any decided success.

We get conflicting statements from Cincinnati about the rebel raid into Kentucky. One is sure that it was a fizzle, and that the rebels have sheddled; the other, that Judas Breckinridge is rushing down upon Lexington with 20,000 men. The first story is more likely to be true than the last.

An affair occurred, on the 25th ult., in the Valley of the Shenandoah, which was, to say the least, unfortunate. A rebel cavalry scout having come within our lines, on the Strasburg road, and captured a few of our men, pursued by a party of our cavalry, which was pushed, contrary to orders, beyond Woodstock. Here our men were surprised by a charge of rebel cavalry, and routed. In a race of some twenty miles, about two hundred of our men were killed or captured.

Our news here from Stafford Court-House, and good news. About noon, on Wednesday, some of Stuart's rebel cavalry attacked a portion of our cavalry, under Averill, at the Hawdon Church. A sharp skirmish ensued, and the rebels were defeated. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 40. The rebels had a captain and a lieutenant killed, and a captain and a number of privates taken prisoners.

The Harriet Lane, captured by the rebels at Galveston, has been taken up one of the rivers to receive a coat of mail.

A SCHOOLMASTER ELDER WITH ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—Charles Smith, a widower, who has taught school the past winter in the town of Chesterfield, Hampshire county, eloped with the wife of Austin Ring, of that town, last week. Smith had hoarded in the family during the winter, and an affection had sprung up between them. Smith hired a horse and took Mrs. R. to Southampton, where they took the cars and went to New Haven, stopping as man and wife. They were overhauled at the latter place and brought back in a very chop-fallen condition. Smith is about 40 years of age, and Mrs. Ring about 30.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—As an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was approaching Perryville, Pa., on Tuesday morning, a slide of earth and rock came down upon the track, and the train running into the obstruction, the engine, express, baggage and smoking cars were thrown off the track and down an embankment. One man was instantly killed and several others more or less injured. The accident was entirely unavoidable, as the earth and rocks came down upon the track when the train was but 100 yards distant.

EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.—The New York Post learns from Washington that the President has succeeded to Gen. Hamilton's request to be permitted to lead an expedition against the rebels in Texas. It will, of course, be one of adequate strength. The corps of observation is to be under the command of Gen. Hermann, but it will act independently in a quarter which it is yet too early to designate.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On the 23d ult., while firing a salute in honor of the 22d, at An herst, N. H., a premature discharge of cannon took place, terribly mutilating the head, face and arms of Martin Weston. Stephen McGaffey also received a severe cut from the rammer; others were injured, but none seriously.

A HUNDRED TONS OF GOLD.—During the past year there was received at San Francisco forty-nine millions of dollars in gold. This amount of the precious metal would weigh a hundred tons, and would make the freight of a train of fourteen cars on a railroad.

THE MEXICANS ARE INVADING TEXAS.—It would give us much pleasure to see them conquer that State and keep it, if we cannot conquer it. If Santa Anna had been successful at San Jacinto, in 1836, the American Union would not have been destroyed in 1861.

WILD COTTON.—A portion of lower California is now covered with a luxuriant growth of wild cotton.

THE COTTON MARKET IN NASHVILLE.—The cotton market in Nashville is lively. One day last week seventy-five bales were sold at seventy-five cents per bale.

Adjournment of Congress.

The Thirty-Seventh Congress closed on Wednesday noon, March 4th. Both houses sat nearly all of Monday and Tuesday nights in order to complete the business of the session. The important measures of the session may be summed up as follows: The Conscription Bill, which places the whole able-bodied male population at the disposal of the President, to be used in putting down the rebellion; the banking bill, which in a measure supercedes our local banks by U.S. issues; the ways and means bill, which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to borrow \$300,000,000, for the past year, and \$600,000,000 for next year, for which coupon or registered bonds are to be given. Another feature of this bill is to issue \$100,000,000 in interest bearing treasury notes, to be made legal tender on their face, or to be exchanged for legal tender at his option; also \$50,000,000 more of demand notes if necessary, in addition to the \$100,000,000 authorized in January for the payment of the soldiers; providing for the issue of \$50,000,000 in fractional notes, and a clause taxing the circulation of the banks one per cent, every six months over a certain amount, in proportion to the capital, and one-half per cent, every six months under that amount. The postal reform bill, which gives a uniform postage of 6 cents a quarter on weekly newspapers, ten on a semi-weekly and thirty on a daily, passed. The duty on printing paper was reduced from 35 to 20 per cent. The internal revenue act was amended in many particulars, one provision levying a tax on all transactions in gold and the precious metals, which will check at once the speculation in gold. A bill was passed authorizing the President to issue letters-of-marcue, and to appoint additional major and brigadier generals. Resolutions protesting against foreign mediation also passed both branches. The bills to organize the territory of Idaho, west of Washington territory, and to aid emancipation in Missouri and Maryland, appropriating \$25,000,000 therefor, failed, as did the bill to establish a navy yard at New London or League Island. The total appropriations of the 37th Congress amount to \$2,277,000,000, and besides this the members had the lace to vote themselves illegal mileage for an extra session. A great deal of work has been done the past session, and pretty important work, too.

A REBEL SPEECH.—In the rebel congress, H. V. Johnson, who was on the Douglas ticket for Vice President, uttered the following in a recent speech:

"Shall we conquer the North? No, we have no desire to do this. Shall the North conquer us? Forbid it, Heaven! But I tell you that this war will never be ended till we are all conquered by the chastening hand of Providence, and we are brought back to the virtues of our forefathers. Though our armies have been victorious in nearly every battle, yet almost every man and woman is buried in fears and cast down with sorrow at the loss of some friend or kinsman most dear. Every heartstone is rent by its engagements by mourning and weeping, and the walls of sadness are heard all over the land. This is the chastisement of God, inflicted upon us for a departure from the paths of virtue. This is the lesson of the hour. Then let us return with humility to the practice of those great virtues which our fathers cherished, and without which our liberties cannot be maintained."

NEW DISEASE IN THE ARMY.—A new disease has appeared in the Potowmack army. It is called dry gangrene. The feet seem to decay, and, if not taken quite early, death ensues.

It is supposed the disease comes from keeping the boots on, week after week, as the soldier is very apt to do, when they have only short breeches and no hose.

A SANGUINE CONTRABAND.—Robert Smalls, the famous negro pilot who brought the Plantation out of Charleston harbor, says that 600 negroes are behind the batteries at Savannah, and 10,000 in and around the forts at Charleston. He believes that, in ten days, he can raise a force of 10,000 loyal blacks to fight for the Union.

THE VICKSBURG CANAL.—The Washington Republican says that the Government is in possession of information from Gen. Grant, announcing the completion of the great canal or "cut" opposite Vicksburg. Gen. Grant expresses himself hopeful of the complete success of his plans.

BEN. WOOD obtained permission from the House of Representatives to print a speech of the war.

It is unqualifiedly against the government, and is almost as disloyal as the proclamations of "Ex-Gov. T. H. S." the candidate of the Hartford Convention.

BEER ON THE RISE.—Forty members of the Lager Beer Brewers' Association of Philadelphia have signed their names to an agreement specifying that on and after the 1st of March the price of lager beer shall be eight dollars per barrel and five cents a glass.

DIDN'T WANT TO DIE.—An Irishman at South Deerfield being on his death-bed, as was supposed, on being informed by his physician that he would not probably recover, exclaimed, "An' sure, I'd rather give five dollars than die now."

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING IN THE ARMY.—A letter from the army before Vicksburg says that the camp of the 76th Ohio was struck by lightning on Saturday night, and Sergeant Streetman and Corporal Rose were killed. Five others were injured.

TOWN ELECTIONS.—The inhabitants of about two hundred towns in this State assembled on Monday and elected local officers for the year.

Politics controlled the elections in but few cases.

TAX ON DEAD FOLKS.—Commissioner Boutwell has decided that burial permits must have a ten cent stamp upon them, and the friends of deceased persons must pay for the stamp.

Up to this time we believe folks may be born without paying a tax.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The Missouri Democrat says there is a strong disposition in the legislature of that State to adopt some scheme of emancipation, whether Congress makes an appropriation or not.

COSTLY DELAY.—A fine new ship from a port in Maine has been lying idle in Boston harbor for a month past, under charter by the Government, at the rate of \$5,000 per month,

TREASURE SENT TO ENGLAND.—Of \$4,367,000 exported from San Francisco in the first three weeks of January, nearly \$3,000,000 was sent to England.

THE REASON.—Those who profess to know, say the warm gulf stream is gradually drawing nearer our coast, moderating our winter weather.

LETTER FROM WORCESTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, March, 1863.

Should Jeff Davis succeed in coming north, he might find some of the contrabands differently employed from what they were at the South. Let him step into one of the primary schools in this city, and he would see one who is assiduous in endeavoring to learn to read, although over 30 years of age. As she has a home for herself, her husband and child, she necessarily absents herself from school one morning in the week to attend to household duties. It is an impressive scene—this large school of little children with one dark lace among its number, and at one side the negro mother so lately a slave, now tasting one of the chief blessings of a free country—it's public schools.

Business never was better in this city than at the present time, and a prospect of quite an addition to the present business now presents itself. Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, (who stand second in the dry goods business in Boston) have bought the Lower Juniper shop, with 12 acres of land, and will convert the building into a woolen manufacture. It is intended to put in 16 sets of woolen machinery, making it one of the largest woolen mills in the state. The parties have already taken possession, and the work commenced for carrying on the enterprises. The price paid for the land and buildings was \$8,500.

The horse railroad to New Worcester is also under construction, and the rails will probably be laid by the 1st of August. This will be the means of building up that part of the city. There are many fine situations for private residences between the two places, which will probably be taken up now, which were not before, on account of communication.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A sad and rather singular accident occurred recently at Locarno, on Lake Maggiore. Heavy snow storms, unusual in that vicinity, had fallen, and, under the weight of the mass, the roof of an old church fell upon the small congregation there at their prayers. Fifty-three females were all once killed, together with one man; the women, as usual, being more devout than the rougher sex. The only one saved alive was a young bride, twenty years of age, and she had one arm and both legs broken.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A large amount of government securities has been recently purchased in New York for England and the continent. The enormous premium at which the exchange can be drawn reduces the cost in Europe to a point that has attracted the attention of investors all over the continent. At par a Government 6 per cent, bond costs the European buyer at the present rate of exchange only about 60, which is a tempting price for a Government security paying 6 per cent interest in gold.

ASIAN SUPERSTITION.—During a solar eclipse, witnessed in Hindostan on the 1st of January, crowds of people assembled at the Ganges to bathe in its sacred waters. A correspondent estimates the grand total at the most incredible number of four millions! Seven crocodiles had not been seen in the river half a century. It is too manifest that Asian superstition is not dissolving so rapidly as some have led people to suppose.

NEW DISEASE IN THE ARMY.—During a solar eclipse, witnessed in Hindostan on the 1st of January, crowds of people assembled at the Ganges to bathe in its sacred waters. A correspondent estimates the grand total at the most incredible number of four millions! Seven crocodiles had not been seen in the river half a century. It is too manifest that Asian superstition is not dissolving so rapidly as some have led people to suppose.

THE CHARGE IS MADE THAT SOME OF OUR SOLDIERS AT NOTTOLK ARE REGULAR SLAVE-TRADERS.—The students at Nottolk are regular slave-traders, selling negroes to the Confederates, and making much money through the success of their vile traffic.

THEY ARE ENFORCING THE DRAFT IN MICHIGAN.—They are gone to sowing wheat extensively in Georgia, having sown the seeds of secession, which have brought them a crop of ruin to their cotton fields.

THE GEORGE GRISWOLD, which took out the American donations to British operatives, had arrived at Liverpool, and was to have a reception.

THE SMALL POX.—A good deal of unnecessary excitement has prevailed in this vicinity, in regard to the small pox. Three weeks ago, we announced that there was not a single case of the disease in town; but, a few days after, several children, belonging to the families where the first two cases occurred, came down with it. A subsequent case has proved fatal. Seven cases, in all, have occurred; but, at the present writing, there is no one in town sick with the disease. Others may have it, but, as every precaution has been taken to prevent its spreading, there is little danger to be feared.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.—A few years since, a number of our citizens, farmers, got up an Agricultural Library, which is now open to members of the Association, but which is little patronized. We would suggest that the Association be reorganized, new members admitted, the library enlarged with a collection of miscellaneous standard works and fresh magazines, and such regulations adopted as will make it, in one sense, a public library.

THE CHARGE IS MADE THAT SOME OF OUR SOLDIERS AT NOTTOLK

constable, B. Snow; treasurer, A. Sanford; field drivers, H. Snow, E. Ball; fence viewers, Seth Pierce, Chauncey Lathrop, S. M. Lemont, S. A. Woods; surveyors of lumber, B. F. Angell, Alonso Stevens, John Howe; fire wardens, Otis Lane, Warren Mayo, W. A. Root, H. French, Seth Gould, Lynde, and others; commissioners, Amos Gardner, Warren Mayo, J. F. Gates, Nicholas O'Shea, Robt. Tucker; trustee officers, G. T. Hill, W. G. Tuttle, Luther Chapman Jr.

The high school question after discussion, was referred to the following committee to report at the adjourned meeting: G. T. Hill, J. T. James, Henry Bassett, W. G. Tuttle, L. N. Lewis, Chas. Phillips, and Barnabas Snow.

The exhibit in the treasurer's report shows the receipts of the past year to have been \$26,681.23; disbursements, \$28,533.24; excess of disbursements, \$2,267.01. Liabilities of the town, \$15,658.83; resources, \$4,949.37; town debt, \$11,708.96.

Appropriations for 1863—roads and bridges, \$600; highways, \$1,200; contingent, \$2,500; common schools, \$2,400; town debt, \$2,000; paupers, \$500; monument, \$300; total appropriations, \$8,900.

The town voted not to abolish school districts, and to authorize prudential committees to hire school teachers.

CRIMONINE ACCIDENT.—A terrible erionine burning case occurred at Newark, N. J., on Sunday. The family of Isaac Stone retired to rest and left the wife and mother in the sitting room, as usual. At midnight, a smell of fire alarmed one of the boys, and, on going down stairs, he stumbled over the charred remains of his mother, whose body was literally baked.

KOAL HUNT.—The Emperor Napoleon recently went on a shooting excursion to Fontainebleau, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, the two Princes Murat, the Duke of Hamilton, the Prince de Moskowa, Gen. Pleurey, and the Marquis d'Urolongue. The sport was excellent, 1,200 head of game being laid low, of which his majesty killed over 300.

THE "OLD SERPENT" KILLED.—The real genuine original Sea Serpent is said to have been caught on the eastern coast of South America. He was one hundred and fifty feet long, with a head and tail like a lizard, and it took six men to carry one of his ribs. Who doubts it?

MORE LETTERS FROM "TURKEY."—Dr. Holland is going to commence another series of Timothy Titcomb letters in the Springfield Republican about the 1st of April. This time, he will expatiate on the virtues, sins, and infamies, of the "Jones family." We rather pity that family.

FLAX.—The next flax crop will be the largest ever grown in this country, and we doubt not the most profitable. Flaxseed is everywhere increasing in price on account of the great demand for sowing.

POSTAL CURRENCY.—It is officially stated that postal currency to the sum of \$15,000,000 has already been printed; \$2,000,000 is not yet in circulation; and no one is being provided for at the rate of \$200,000 a day.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS IN DIXIE.—A letter from Memphis says that a large business has been opened in the way of circulating counterfeit greenbacks in Dixie. Several millions have recently been seized.

ASTONISHING DISCOVERY.—The N. Y. Express announces that the Republic ceases to exist, and in its stead is substituted a centralized despotism, the head of which is at Washington.

There lives in Conway, Mass., a man 99 years of age, who was converted and united with the church in Westborough eighty years ago, when the father of Dr. Judson, the celebrated missionary, was its pastor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—
N O T I C E !

THE citizens of Palmer are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday evening, March 14, 7½ o'clock, to nominate candidates for town officers. **Per order of Town Com.** Palmer, March 7, 1863.

WINDING WAVES BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Summer Session will commence on Monday, March 31.

With important changes in the corps of teacher we can safely pledge even better satisfaction to our patrons than they have received heretofore.

Terms for Board and Tuition in the common branches will be \$12 for 14 weeks.

G. P. PILLSBURY, A. F. PILLSBURY,

Ludlow, March 7, 1863. Principals.

1ST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, March 3, 1863.

Bread Francis — McCarthy Michael

Baker John — March Miss Lizzie

Clark Austin — Norcross Albert

" Mrs. Eliza — Nelson Margarette

Chapman M II — Owles Mrs'

Jenius O — Page Peter

Craig John E — Smith Charles F

Clegg Patricia — Smith Mrs Maria

Cummins Miss Sophia — Smith John W

Craig Ellsworth — Shepard William

Connor Johanna O — Tyler Miss Abbie C

Davis Mrs Maria — Thomas J B

Dalton Peter — Uham William

Griffith James — Williams Mrs Harriette

Hastings Miss Maria — Walker Mrs Vienna

Hamilton H C — Elizabeth

Johnson Dr R — Williams & Brown Mrs

Person calling for the above will please say

CYRUS KNOX, P. M.

Sir James Clarke's, Fonda's Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an interview with a physician, may have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published by Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horsemen, will be sold by any. In all cases of lameness arising from sprains, bruises, or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. It will cure speedily. Spavin and ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibilities of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless, but it may be cured by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to run as well as ever.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSEMEN.—Will be sold by any. In all cases of lameness arising from sprains, bruises, or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. It will cure speedily. Spavin and ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibilities of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless, but it may be cured by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to run as well as ever.

Sold by all dealers.

Palmer Market.
Flour \$9 a bushel Butter per lb 20
Ctn 100
Oats 15
" Pork by hog 15
Meat per bushel 20
Feet 7.00
" per bushel 10
Salt coarse fine, sack 25
" Salt pork 15
Buckwheat per hundred 40 Hams 14
Apples per bushel 80 Tripes 10
Beane per bushel 25 Turnips & chickens 12
Eggs per dozen 17 Wood per cord 3.00 & 4.00

Brighton Market.
Receipts of \$500—beef, \$200; stores, number of sheep and lambs not reported, no swine; the supply of cattle was short and prices are higher, extra market beef \$6, first quality \$7.60, second 6.50, third 4.75 @ 5; veal cows @ 4@; common 16@; old 23@; sheep and lambs sold quick at an advance from last week's prices, prices in lots \$3.75 @ 4; extra 4.50; flocks & hives \$8 @ 8; talow \$8 @ 8; pelts \$3, 2.50 @ 4.

BORN.

In Blimfield, Feb. 26th, a daughter to Dr. J. WITTER.

In Palmer, 3d, a son and daughter to ALONZO PARKS.

In Ellington, Feb. 13th, a daughter to ROBERTUS A. TAFT.

MARRIED.

In New-York, Dec. 24th, by Rev. Dr. Pegg, JOHN OWENS of Granby, Mass., and EMMA D. VERNAL, of Somers, N. Y.

In Enfield, Feb. 24th, by Rev. John Capen, FRANCIS BLACKMER of Belchertown, and LUCINDA A. RIDER of Enfield.

In Palmer, Feb. 29th, by Rev. Mr. Dean, HENRY A. CUNNINGHAM and MARIELE GOODALE, both of Stoddardville.

In South Wilbraham, Feb. 24th, by Rev. B. S. Morse, FLAVEL D. BENTON and SUSAN J. BREWER, both of South Wilbraham.

In Canterbury, Ct., Feb. 25th, by Rev. Mr. Bosworth, HORACE N. NEWELL of Ellington, and MARY A. PIERCE of Jewett City.

DIED.

In New-York, Dec. 24th, CHESTER STRONG, 51, son of Mr. & Mrs. STRONG, Feb. 26th, CHARLES R., son of H. M. STRONG.

In Newbern, N. C., Feb. 5th, ALFRED MANLY, 23; 31st, OSCAR GUTSWOLD, 19; 31, WESLEY SADDLER, 23, all volunteers from Enfield, Mass.

In Monson, Feb. 28th, RIENSLAER SOUTHERN, 56.

In Warren, Jan. 25th, BETSEY, 67, widow of the late ANOS TYLER of Palmer.

In Stoddard, Feb. 27th, MRS. LUCINDA PORTER, 63; March 1st, ELIZA, 27, wife of Lorenzo Whitney, 30; March 2d, D. 23rd, regrettably; 24, Dea. THOMAS P. WHITNEY, 49.

In South Coventry, 4th, H. R. FARGO.

In Belchertown, Jan. 28th, ABIEE S., 36, wife of OTIS A. FISK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N O T I C E !

THE citizens of Palmer are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday evening, March 14, 7½ o'clock, to nominate candidates for town officers. **Per order of Town Com.** Palmer, March 7, 1863.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of 14 weeks commences

March 18. Expenses about five dollars per term more than heretofore. Send for a Circular.

Feb. 28, 1863. M. RAYMOND.

SPRING GOOD.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING

together with

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most

complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS

this side of Hartford.

A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and

FANCY ARTICLES.

Downer's No. 1 Kerosein, at reduced prices.

Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and

Gent's Furnishing supplies.

Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted;

and a settlement requested.

H. T. SMALL & CO.

Stafford Springs, Feb. 28, 1863.

ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

BOARDING HOUSE.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Trifles.

The massive gates of Circumstance are torn upon the smallest hinge, and thus some seeming pettest chance oft gives our life its after tinge.

The trifles of our daily lives, The common thing scarce worth recall, Whereof no visible trace survives— These are the mainsprings after all.

A Jewish Parable.

A certain man, who was very much deformed, saluted a rabbi, saying, "Peace be unto thee." The rabbi did not return the salutation, but said, "Raca, how ugly this man is! Perhaps all thy townsmen are as deformed as thou art?" The other replied, "I do not know; but go thou and say to the workman who made me, 'how ugly is this vessel which thou hast made!'" Upon this the rabbi dismounted from his ass, knowing that he had sinned, and fell down on his face before the man he had despised, and said unto him, "Forgive me, I beseech thee." But the deformed man answered, "I cannot forgive thee until thou hast been to the workman that formed me, and said, 'How ugly is this vessel which thou hast made!'" —Talmud.

NEGROBIA.—A New Orleans correspondent of the New York Tribune, in alluding to the feeling prevalent among the troops at Baton Rouge against the 3d Louisiana Native Guards—a colored regiment with negro officers—says that the Gen. Glover will not "recognize" the regiment; that he asserts that, in case he shall be officially required to do so, United States Government is welcome to his commission; that the regiment can neither dress clothing, blankets nor pay, in consequence.

IS GOLD THE ONLY STANDARD OF VALUE?—A Canadian farmer came to the cattle market this week, with a car load of cattle, which he sold at a high price, receiving the money in current bank bills. These he took to Boston and exchanged for gold at 52 per cent. premium. The result of these operations amounted to this: the man would have been richer had he given away five head of cattle and remained at home. Question for political economists: Is gold the only standard of value?—Canadian Chronicle.

HOUSE TIPPED OVER.—A large frame house tipped over in Portland on Wednesday, last week, in consequence of workmen undermining one side and putting jack screws under the other to lift it. It fell over upon a house in which thirty little boys were playing, but fortunately they escaped without injury.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE continues to abate, but it is by no means at an end. Many of the workmen desire to come to this country with their families, and means ought to be taken to carry out their wish.

THE FIRST HANGING.—The first legal execution by hanging, in the State of Kansas, took place at Leavenworth, on the 13th inst. A German, named Carl Horne, was hung for murder.

100,000 BARRELS OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S SOUDRETE.

No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass. This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in the manufacturing of over 23 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the soil nitrates of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield of all crops, and from two to three weeks earlier an average of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS OF BONE TAPEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$15 per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass.

A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER.

Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, 166 Courtland street, New York, N.Y.

W. S. WALLACE, Agent, Holland, Mass.

N. O. 1 POTASH, Just Received by H. T. SMALL & Co.

H. T. SMALL & CO., Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING,

Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,

Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,

Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,

Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,

Cutlery, Knives, Razors,

Scissors, and all kinds of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods,

At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,

And a good assortment of

UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,

Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,

Leeches, Breast Pumps, all kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & CO.

Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he gets them at hand, done at this office.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH, Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber, Doors, Windows, &c.

Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties supplied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO., Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE, By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK, Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF, Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, Jr., News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVILHILL, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE, Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

E. NICHOLS, Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS, Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE, Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON, Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.

HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser, opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE, Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal, Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER, Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY, By JOHN A. SQUIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Robbers, and Fancy Articles.

JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, A.O.T., Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW, Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers' produce exchanged for goods. Commerce's Bk'f.

J. S. LOOMIS, Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON, Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour, Fruit, Ales, &c.

K. H. ALLEN, Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS, Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. O. X., Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the depot.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE, By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE, Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and Groceries.

N. P. AGT., Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and other Marble Works.

P. McMANAMY, Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

P. KELLOGG & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

SMITH, LOOMIS, & CO., Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

S. W. SMITH, A.G.T., Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.

WM. A. COOPER, Amb type and Photographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House.

WM. FULLER, Nassawanno Livery and Feeding Stable.

WM. MERRIAM, Currier and retail dealer in all kinds of Leather.

W. N. COLBY, Dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

W. W. CROSS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Garments, and Crockery Ware.

W. W. HAGAR, Jeweller and Repairer of Watches.

M. F. O. X., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, FRUIT, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to NASSOWANNO BLOCK. Palmer, July 13, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED—a fresh lot of

D E L H I F L O U R, which will be kept constantly on hand; also,

C O E ' S S U P E R - P H O S P H A T E O F L I M E.

S. G. SHAW. Palmer, May 3, 1862.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence, Block, Palmer, Mass.

A N I E PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS' REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON.

AND—

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

Opposite Chicopee Bank.

Eastern Hampden

INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

Polices INSTANTLY REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

All Descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—due month to five years.

Policy as low as consistent with safety and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$1,500,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$239,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON. Capital and assets, \$210,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTEE OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD. Capital and assets, \$850,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN. Capital and assets, \$315,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

JOHN FEENEY, Conway Mutual Ins. Company.

JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, A.O.T., Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

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MRS. A. C. COLLINS, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the depot.

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The Palmer Journal.

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G. M. FISK.

JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

THE OTHER WORLDS.

For more than a century astronomers have been arguing the question, whether or not the planets are inhabited. The latest controversy on the subject has been between Dr. Whewell and Sir David Brewster, both eminent scientific men, and their theories leave the great problem just as they found it. All the information which science affords on the subject is, in truth, purely negative. It is clear enough that beings constituted as we are could not exist, for an instant, on Mercury, which, from its proximity to the sun, must have a climate as hot as that of the crater of a volcano; nor on Neptune—on the outermost verge of the planetary domain—which receives 70 times less heat and light than this pleasant little orb, whose course is thro' the temperate zone of the solar system. In Mercury or Venus we should engulf; in Neptune be turned into adamantine statues by the unspeakable cold. Nor is there an intermediate planet that would be tolerable to our constitutions. Yet it by no means follows that they are, therefore, unpeopled. When we consider that space has more stars than earth has pebbles, and that our star is a very small concern, as to size, compared with many others of the planetary family, to say nothing of the incomputable millions of orbs beyond the confines of our little group, it seems not improbable that they, too, may have forms of life adapted to their peculiarities, and that all the glorious floating worlds we see sparkling in the boundless Pacific above us may be inhabited.

But there are no sufficient data from which to argue convincingly on one side or the other. Dr. Whewell, in his "Essay on the Plurality of Worlds," proves nothing. His theory of the uninhabitability of the planets, and his speculations as to the orders of beings by which they may be occupied, are ingenious and plausible, but they are not positive philosophy; while, on the other hand, the rejoinder of Sir David Brewster is more remarkable for its asperity than its logic.

To argue questions which can never be set at rest is waste of time. Some of us may suppose that every twinkler of the skies—teens with organic life; others, that this infinitesimal portion of the universe called Earth is the only favored orb, among the innumerable starry hosts, that is not barren, silent, lifeless; but, as it is not given us to know which of the two suppositions comes nearest to the truth, the less we speculate on the subject the better. It is sufficient that Wisdom and Beneficence which cannot be measured or conceived of by our puny intelligence, has ordered all things for the best. To insist that life pervades all the worlds, or, on the other hand, that it is confined to me, is to assume that we, who cannot even comprehend our insignificant selves, are competent, in the absence of all data, to show what God has done in his capacity of Creator, throughout the infinite realms of space. Could presumption be carried further? As far as science will give us light, we may legitimately pursue our inquiries; but there are mysteries which its brightest beam can never penetrate—secrets of Omnipotence which it is not intended that the wisest of us should attempt to expound.

Billinggate.
Captain Billings is now in Poughkeepsie, and gives to the Press of that city some proofs and sharp sayings:

I am prepared to sue seven of the rich men out of every ten, "make the most of your money, for it makes the most of you."

Debt is an evil job, a big hoar where you go in and a small one where you cum out.

You can tell just about what a man will do by hearing him tell what he has did.

Man was created a little lower than the angels and he has bin gitting a little lower ever since.

PRAY FOR YOUR COUNTRY.—It is too good a country to lose without prayer—earnest, importunate prayer for her preservation. The Christian patriot will pray, for he loves his country too well to omit it. Christian wives and mothers, who are giving their husbands and sons fit, will pray; for how can they help it? Let everybody pray that can pray; and the Lord be gracious, and grant us deliverance and prosperity.

A quaint old gentleman, in speaking of the different allotments of men, by which some became useful citizens and others worthless vagrants, by way of illustration remarked, "so one slab of marble becomes a useful door-step, while another becomes a lying tombstone."

FEED MY LAMBS.—At a Sabbath-school convention in Indiana, a Presbyterian elder made a home thrust at those ministers who devote no time nor labor to the Sunday-school. He asked what scriptural authority they have for feeding the sheep twice a day, and the lambs not once!

God has not made this life altogether lovely, for then it would be too short and hard to leave; nor yet altogether painful, for then it would be too long and hard to bear.

Never set yourself up for a musician just because you have got a drum in your ears, nor believe that you are cut out for a schoolmaster merely because you have a pupil in your eye.

"This snow-storm the boys regard as a joke," said one to Dr. S., during a late storm. "Yes," replied the doctor, "and it is a joke one can see the drift of."

Good diet makes healthy children; but the South Sea Islanders think that healthy children make good diet.

Money is a despotic queen, and binds her slaves with fetters.

ORIGINAL.

The Blighted Bud.

A mother watched, at evening,
Beside her dying child,
And marked its rapid breathing,
Its accents low and mild.
And fast stole on the twilight,
As, o'er the distant hills,
There gleamed one ray of sunlight,
Clear as the crystal rills.
It fell upon the sleeping,
And lit each golden eur,
Aid o'er her features e'gping,
Traced out the lines of pearl.
And once again they panted,
Those lines of pearl and red,
And to the broken-hearted,
She, softly murmuring, said :
"Oh! raise me up, dear mother,
And let me see the sky,
And smell the flowers, mother,
Once more, before I die."
It was that sunset, golden,
The bright and shining road,
That, in the Bible, olden,
Is called "The Way to God?"
And shall I go, dear mother,
Beyond that shining star?
And will you come, dear mother,
Where God and angels are?
And shall I have a harp, mother,
And sing that angel song,
That to the rau-somed, mother,
Forever shall belong?
And will you plant some flowers
Upon my lowly bed?"
They'll gladden your dark hours
And whisper of the dead."
But, ere the child had spoken,
The sunlight ceased to play;
The mother saw the token—
Her flower must fade away.
An angel came at midnight,
And bore li to the skies;
And ere the moring twilight,
It bloomed in Paradise.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, March 4, 1863.

THE CIRCASSIAN FUGITIVES.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The following thrilling narrative of the fate of a number of Circassian prisoners, who made an effort to escape from penal servitude in Siberia, is told by Mr. Atkinson, in his "Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amur and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China":

In the month of September, 1850, a party of forty Circassian prisoners attempted to escape from the gold mine on the Birioussa.

The event occasioned a great sensation, and was magnified into a rising of the serfs, causing great alarm among the Russians.

The fugitive Circassians had no intention of invading the Russian possessions, their object being to escape from the great Siberian prison to their far-distant homes.

They were prisoners of war, and had been set to work in the mines of Siberia, which was considered an act of great cruelty. Surely, soldiers who had bravely defended their homes deserved a better fate than to be mixed with Russian convicts, many of whom were criminals of the first class. These brave fellows had been employed at the gold washings on the Birioussa, a river which forms the boundary between the governments of Irkoutsk and Yenisey.

From this place they attempted to escape, unfortunately, ended in a battle, when several Kalmucks were killed, and their soul burned.

Those who escaped conveyed the terrible news to other tribes, and all became alarmed.

Some retreated into the forests with their families and cattle, while others carried the alarm to the Cossack fort at Sandys.

The officer in command was drunk when the news arrived; hence those exaggerated dispatches which followed each other in rapid succession.

The Circassians committed a fatal error by engaging in this conflict with the people, as the alarm rapidly spread in every direction, and left no chance for their escape.

Continuing their course to the northward, they passed beyond the rapids, and succeeded in swimming their horses across the Beas.

From this point, they turned to the south, which led them into the mountains between the Beas and Katouna. This river in the mountains is one succession of rapids, so that there are but few places where it can be crossed even in canoes; it is impossible to swim the river.

The higher mountains to the south being deep in snow, placed the fugitives in a trap.

When their real number was discovered, the illusion respecting their force was destroyed, and the Kalmucks prepared, with a savage determination, to avenge the blood which had been shed.

A body of men were soon collected; they were staunch as bouldhounds, and had been seldom foiled in running down their prey.

Scouts, sent forward to follow the trail, were followed by Siberian hunters who knew every mountain pass and torrent.

Mounted on fresh horses, they rapidly closed in upon the fugitives; and, on the evening of the third day of their pursuit, they encamped within three miles of them.

The Circassians were on their march with the first gleam of dawn, toward the upper end of the narrow valley, which led them into a pass. They observed that their enemies were proceeding in two divisions—one riding up the ridge to the westward, and the other following on their track.

This caused them to hurry onward, fearing to be caught in the pass.

As they were on a good track, their horses were not spared, and, in little more than an hour, they reached another valley, which extended for several miles east and west.

The object of that division of their pursuers who were crossing the ridge was now apparent—it was to prevent their escape to the westward.

The prisoners continued their ride to the eastward, and found, after going a few miles, that they were in a succession of small valleys which led them up, between the mountains, to the snow region.

Before turning a Jutting point, they ascertained that both parties of the Kalmucks were following on their tracks, about three miles distant, without, apparently, making any attempt to approach nearer.

It was not till long past midday that they were observed to be rapidly gaining upon them.

Pushing on their tired steeds availed nothing, as each few minutes brought their enemies in closer proximity.

Presently, a spent ball struck one of their horses, which showed that the hunters were trying the range of their rifles, and that they intended mischief.

At length, the hungry and wayworn wanderers were driven into a mountain pass, and rifle balls began to drop fast around them.

Having reached a narrow part of the gorge, where it was strewn with fallen rocks, they made a stand and returned the fire with effect, for several saddles became vacant.

In a few minutes they received a heavy volley,

when some of the exiles were wounded, notwithstanding their shelter, and several horses were killed.

They stood at bay, determined never to yield.

Their pursuers outnumbered

their guides. On the evening of the fourth day, they ascended the last summit of the Saian, crossed the crest of the chain, and descended into a narrow valley, where they encamped for the night.

They had now passed the Chinese frontier, and the guides knew nothing of the region beyond this point; they were, therefore, set free, and their rifles handed to them. A good supply of venison had been obtained on the march, and this evening was passed in feasting and enjoyment. At daybreak, they separated—the Siberians to return to their homes. The Circassians were left to their own resources in a wild region that abounded in deep and rapid torrents, which forced them to seek a route near the head waters of many large streams which fall into the Yenissei.

Traveling southwesterly, the fugitives reached the rapids of the Yenissei, where a body of water two hundred and fifty yards in breadth rolls over a succession of cascades two thousand eight hundred feet in height. These occur within the space of about a mile, and the thunder of the water is echoed far over the mountains. The swimming of the river was not accomplished without danger by the fugitives. They were now traversing a most rugged region, with no guide but the sun as it descended daily over the land of their birth—a great error, as it involved them for three weeks in a chaotic labyrinth of forests, ravines, high precipices, deep ravines, and roaring torrents. After encountering unheeded perils, another difficulty beset them; winter had set in in the higher regions, which, with the rugged nature of the country, occasioned another divergence of course, drawing them away from the country of the Kirghis tribes, among whom they would have found friends to aid them in their long ride across the Asiatic plains, in the direction of their homes—the Kirghis having a language which they understood, and a religion like their own.

More than two months had now elapsed since the poor fellows left the Birioussa, and they were still in their Siberian prison. During this period, they had suffered both from hunger and fatigue. Although game was abundant, in many of the regions through which they passed, where hunting is the only source of a man's subsistence, the supply often proves precarious, as all will find who try. Following the mountains along the eastern bank of the Beas they came to a part of the country thinly inhabited by Kalmucks, living under Russian sway. At length they arrived at a Kalmuck aoul, and got into difficulties with the people; but whether the Kalmucks attempted to stop them, or threatened to call in the aid of the Cossacks to take them prisoners, it is impossible to say. The dispute, unfortunately, ended in a battle, when several Kalmucks were killed, and their souls burned.

Those who escaped conveyed the terrible news to other tribes, and all became alarmed. Some retreated into the forests with their families and cattle, while others carried the alarm to the Cossack fort at Sandys. The officer in command was drunk when the news arrived; hence those exaggerated dispatches which followed each other in rapid succession.

The Circassians committed a fatal error by engaging in this conflict with the people, as the alarm rapidly spread in every direction, and left no chance for their escape.

This continued for three days, without intermission; and then the mountains were covered deep with snow, which deterred the hunters from making any further attempt to find the fugitives.

The winter had, also, set in with a piercing frost; and this, no doubt, soon accomplished that which the riflemen of the Kalmucks had spared. The four Circassians were never seen again, nor trace of them found.

them five to one, and knew every erg and turning in the ravines, which enabled them to take shelter where no bullet could touch them, whence they could pick off their opponents, and force the survivors to retire from every position they sought. Each new post was held with undaunted courage till diminished numbers caused the Circassians to again retreat, every call to surrender being answered with a shout of defiance.

While the work of slaughter was going on, night shrouded the combatants, and, under cover of the darkness, fifteen of these brave men escaped on foot, ascending farther into the mountains, and leaving their horses to their merciless enemies. Though their position had become desperate, they scrambled on, hoping to find shelter from the cutting blast. At length they reached some deep recesses in the rocks, where they decided to pass the night. They, however, dared not light a fire, as that would guide the Kalmucks to their retreat. The night passed without their being disturbed.

With the first gray dawn of the morning they commenced the weary march and scaled the rocky heights before them, whence they had a view of the vast snow-clad peaks above, which stopped all further progress in that direction. Dark clouds were gathering around these rugged crags, foretelling an approaching storm, an evil omen for the exiles. After carefully scanning the country in search of their pursuers, not one of whom was visible, they turned to the west, skirting along the base of one of the giants of the chain, toward a forest of cedars which covered a low rocky ridge.

The hunters had not been idle; long before daylight appeared two parties had been sent forward to form ambuscades where it was expected the Circassians would be obliged to pass, while the main body remained behind to clear the ravine. Being convinced that the forest would afford them the only means for their escape, the fugitives pushed on in that direction. They had reached within about two hundred yards of the wood, when a puff of white smoke appeared in a thicket, sending a leaden messenger which proved fatal to one of their comrades. They now made an attempt to reach the shelter of some rocks; but, before they had proceeded twenty paces, five others had fallen. A savage call to surrender greeted their ears from a large party in their rear, who were fast closing in upon them. Their last few shots were spent on the advancing body, without effect; then they made a rush to reach the forest, but only four were destined to gain its cover, and some of these were wounded. The thick underwood screened the poor fellows from the volley which whistled after them, and stopped the firing, as they were soon lost in the dense and tangled branches.

The clouds, which had become blacker, began pouring down rain and sleet, accompanied by a fierce gale, which brought their enemies to a stand, and caused them to prepare an encampment under the cedar. Two small parties were sent out in pursuit, but these were shortly compelled to return without having discovered the retreat of the remnant of the gallant band. The storm had now become a hurricane, driving the snow into the balagans and whirling it into eddies, which made it difficult to see objects at a few yards' distance. This continued for three days, without intermission; and then the mountains were covered deep with snow, which deterred the hunters from making any further attempt to find the fugitives.

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Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

The bombardment of Fort McAllister appears to be abandoned for the present, the monitors having all returned to Port Royal. An assault of 20 hours did not effect much.—Several prize vessels have recently been captured off Charleston.—The rebels at Fredericksburg have negro pickets on duty, who are plainly seen from our side of the river.—Gen. Bragg has been heavily reinforced, and another invasion of Kentucky is feared.—An attack upon Charleston is promised soon.—There are rumors that Gen. Banks' force has made an attack upon Port Hudson.—A captured rebel lieutenant reports that secret negotiations for peace are going on at Richmond.

War Widows.

If there is a position of loneliness—of drear desolation—it seems to be woman's lot to occupy it. Among those who suffer, those who weep, she is found first and last—the patient, enduring martyr to misfortune and affliction.—She is the Andromedas of mythology, chained to a rock, exposed to every monster of society who seeks a victim. Fortunate, indeed, is she, when some Perseus espouses her cause and protects her from the assaults and dangers which surround her. A few years ago, the lust for gold threatened a depopulation of the New England States of their young and enterprising male inhabitants. Communities abounded with California Widows, who were left to struggle with discomforts, looking earnestly and waiting patiently for a realization of golden promise which never came. How many, alas! not only never experienced the joy of a partial fulfillment of their hopes, but lost the partner of their bosoms, and became widows in weeds, cast upon the ocean of life with none but a woman's feeble arm to lean upon for support and protection. How often, then, did people speak sneeringly of California Widows, tossing their names like airy bubbles, upon contaminating breaths. The world has since forgotten them in new excitements, and another class of unprotected females come upon the stage.

This accursed rebellion, now drenching southern soil with blood, has drawn from every northern community patriotic husbands and fathers, who leave to our keeping their wives and children. Is not the patriotism of these lonely women, who part with husband and protector that the Government may be upheld, equal to that of those who dole out a few dollars for their support? Ay! is it not equal to that of their own husbands who take their lives in their hands and go forth to meet the enemies of our country? Yet, there, are people, neither sacrificing home affection or self enjoyment for the prosecution of the war, who speak lightly, and sometimes sneeringly, of these female patriots, as War Widows; who, instead of protecting their good names from reproach, will listen to and encourage evil whispers concerning them. Next to the man who would traduce his country or stab his friend in the back, we rate him or her who, suffering no sacrifice in this war, will speak ill of her who has given a husband to the maintenance of our common liberties. It is no pleasing term to name her a War Widow.—She may be more than that before this war closes. A life-long widowhood may be hers, and the thrill of victory which comes to us, our ears may sound a death-knell to hers. As patriots engaged in a common cause, as men who have wives, mothers, or sisters, whose virtues are dear in our own eyes, we should uphold the good names of those who have sacrificed so much, and honor them as we honor those they have given to the defense of their country.

School Discipline.

A state of things has existed for a long time in the High School at North Adams, which should serve as a warning to any community interested in sustaining a school. The transcript of that place says the school has for a long time been at the mercy of a boy gang, who have been upheld by their parents. One principal was routed from the school by influential parents because he enforced obedience upon their unruly children who, by their profanity and obscenity, had made the school too indecent for female attendants. In this manner, for the past three years, the school has opened its winter term with from 30 to 40 scholars, and closed with the small number of from 10 to 15 pupils. The same course of procedure was attempted again the past winter, when one Arthur Robinson, a leader among the unruly ones, was expelled. He subsequently attempted to break up an evening exercise, when he was roughly handled by the teacher and ejected. The father of the boy then commenced a suit against the teacher for assault and battery, and getting his case in a farcical trial before a justice, the teacher appealed to the county court. The people of the village, getting their eyes opened by these proceedings, have come forward and subscribed \$100 to defend the teacher. They begin to realize that unless the authority of the teacher can be maintained, the cause of education must languish, and their own children be the sufferers in the end. There are schools in other towns similarly afflicted, which will sooner or later develop as bad a state of things as exist in North Adams unless parents crush the germ of youthful rebellion in its bud, and sustain the teacher in every reasonable effort to enforce obedience to his authority.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The next House of Representatives will consist of two hundred and forty-one members, of whom sixty-one are from accredited States. This leaves one hundred and eighty from the loyal States. There will, however, be several members from West Virginia, and from detached districts in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana. These may run the number of members up to about one hundred and ninety. Of these, eighty Administration and seventy-one opposition have been already chosen. It is therefore probable that in the next House there will be an anti-administration majority. Of the members of the present House, only about a third have been re-elected.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The war news of the present week possesses more of interest than it has for several weeks past. It is, by no means, very encouraging in some particulars, though we are promised better news soon.

The Army of the Potomac, reorganized and regenerated, is again ready to move, and it will not be long idle. Just one year ago last week Saturday, this army left Alexandria to point on the York and James Rivers, to advance up the Peninsula against Richmond.—It is now prepared to move against that strong hold, but by a different route.

About 2 o'clock on Monday morning, a party of rebels, under Capt. Mosely, made a stealthy raid into Fairfax Court House, Va., and captured the Provost Marshal's patrols, horses &c., together with Gen. Stoughton and a number of men detached from his brigade. Every horse, public and private, which could be found, was also taken by them. The commander of the post, Col. Johnston, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, made his escape and gave the alarm; and we have the melancholy satisfaction of announcing that "all our available cavalry force were, at last accounts, in pursuit of the rebels."

An expedition under Col. Phelps, in a steamer, for Northumberland Co., Va., visited Heathsville, which they found deserted by the rebels. Then, throwing out large foraging parties, they succeeded in capturing 1000 bushels of corn, 50 horses and mules, and a large number of fine beef cattle. Two post-offices and several stores were visited, and two important rebel camps captured. Some prisoners were taken, among them Col. Claybrook, a prominent rebel officer, and two clerks in the departments at Richmond.

We have the unwelcome news that three Union regiments at Springville, Tenn., were badly cut up and captured, last week, by Van Dorn's army, which attacked them with overwhelming numbers. There were 500 cavalry, and one battery in the force, but they got off safely. It is said there were seven regiments of Union troops at Franklin, only 13 miles distant. Van Dorn has fled from the force sent in pursuit.

A Cincinnati dispatch states that a division of Union cavalry, at Unionville, Tenn., on the 7th inst., engaged Russell's rebel cavalry, capturing 21 wagons, 26 tents, 90 horses and mules, and all their camp equipage, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 53 privates. The rebels had 60 killed and 180 wounded. Our forces, the 7th Pennsylvania and 4th Michigan, lost none killed, and but two wounded—

The news is more cheerful from Vicksburg. The health of the army is improving. Important movements are pending. One gunboat was up Yazoo Pass, and has nearly reached Yazoo City. The canal at Lake Providence was nearly ready for use. Advised from below Cairo say that transports, with rebel troops, are expected to come out of White River and offer battle.

A dispatch, received at headquarters in St. Louis, on Friday evening, last week, by way of Cape Girardeau, states that Gen. McNeil had a fight with Jeff Thompson, killing nine of his men, taking twenty prisoners, capturing a large number of stock, and pursuing the enemy as far as Clarksville. Marmaduke, with 4000 men, was said to be moving toward Chalk Bluff.

The story that the Indiana had been blown up by the rebels is now positively denied. They have undertaken to raise her. Her 11 inch gun, however, is said to be burst. An immediate attack on Port Hudson, by General Banks, is expected. The force under his command is believed by the rebels to number 30,000.

Rebel dispatches from Charleston say that the Union fleet at Port Royal numbers 123 vessels, including three frigates and twenty gunboats. The rest are chiefly transports. There are now 30,000 men collected there, and more are expected.

We have New Orleans news to the 1st inst. The most interesting intelligence is that of a meeting to reorganize the Louisiana State Government. A plan is to be prepared, and the people in every parish will be asked to send delegates to a State Convention. John Silliman's property has been seized by Gen. Banks, as paroled prisoners, says that Commander Renshaw, said to have been killed by the explosion of the Westfield, was in Galveston, alive and well.

The pirate Nashville which lately attempted to get out of Savannah, got a ground near Fort McAllister, when the iron-clad Montauk, regardless of the fort, steamed up to within 1200 yards of it, and peppered the vessel till her magazine exploded. The attack on the fort does not amount to much, as yet.

LESSONS IN WAR.—They do things neatly down in San Salvador. That country is in trouble with the neighboring state of Guatemala, and in one week has called into the field and equipped seven thousand troops to meet the enemy. No debt is to be incurred for the war; the people are to pay the taxes for its prosecution monthly, and the soldiers get their pay every day.

The Provost Marshal of Philadelphia is waging a fierce war with all persons who, impelled by motives of economy, purchase second hand soldier clothes. Railroad brakemen and peddlers have been his chief victims. His last effort was to cut the buttons from a peanut man wearing the United States uniform.

HON. JOHN F. POTTER.—John F. Potter, M. C. from Wisconsin, died at Washington, on Friday, last week. Mr. Potter figured in the celebrated Pryor duel case, where the "chivalrous" Virginian was so shocked by his antagonist's proposal of Bowie knives as weapons.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.—The murder of Mrs. Douglass Fraser and her three children at Buffalo, has been given, and it is now thought the husband and father committed the crime, and then buried down the dwelling to conceal it. He was a monomaniac on religious subjects.

WHY HE RESIGNED.—A Washington dispatch says the alleged reasons for General Sigel's resignation are insuperable difficulties in his intercourse with the Commander-in-Chief. It is thought his corps will be consolidated with some other.

RESIGNED.—Major General Gustavus Smith and General Robert Toombs have resigned their commands in the rebel army, the former because of some difficulty with Jeff Davis, the latter for some cause not stated. General Longstreet succeeds Gen. Smith.

Letter from Port Royal.

ST. HELENA ISLAND,
PORT ROYAL BAY, S. C.

I begin to find, by experience, that among the privileges of the North is a regular mail. While citizens at home can have a mail twice a day, and, perhaps, grumble if a half hour late, here, in the "Sunny South," we get a mail when it comes, and consider ourselves fortunate to get one once a fortnight—and no grumbling if a day late. I have not seen a newspaper of later date than the 17th, and how much longer it will be before I enjoy the sight of another is quite problematical.—We are enjoying very peaceful times on this island. There is not a rebel on it, so far as known; but there are a goodly number of our troops encamped here, comprising all whom Gen. Foster brought with him from North Carolina. You at the North have, doubtless, heard of some difficulty between Gen. Foster and Gen. Hunter. Not having, as I before said, seen a newspaper of late, I am unable to know what the opinions, feelings, or proclivities are in that section; but I think I have some knowledge of its operations here, although I don't know the whole, but quite sufficient, at least in the practical workings of it upon the two portions of the army pertaining to the belligerent generals. I cannot, in the brief space I can expect to occupy, fully give my views in the premises. One thing is plain: a great evil has grown out of it. The army is retarded in its movements, and, of course, the enemy take advantage of it. An intense bitterness of feeling has grown up between the officers belonging to the two generals, and the men participate to some extent. This dislike is almost as great as that which the soldiers feel towards the negro regiments, which is, to say the least, intense. So far as my observation extends, that feeling, in the army, is very general. Very many who are, in other respects, earnest, loyal soldiers, would almost mutiny if a negro regiment should be brought into the field along-side of them. I don't know how much the negroes may, in their minds, desire the success of the North; but I do know that, quite generally, they appear utterly indifferent. They enjoy the freedom given them, simply because they are released from field labor. As a class, their highest enjoyment seems to be lying in the sun, asleep. In other words, they are "ray-the-lazy." But, as an institution, slavery is the curse of this portion of our country, and the effects of this curse are now felt over the land in this war.

To return to the two generals. Assistant Adjutant General Townsend is here, making efforts to harmonize the conflicting elements. Yesterday, he, with Gen. Hunter, reviewed the troops on this island. There are some prospects of smoothing the troubled waters.—Gen. Hunter had, by an order, declared Gen. Foster's troops no longer of the 18th army corps, but reinforcements of his, the 10th, corps. He ordered all of Gen. Foster's staff and chiefs of departments to report to him; arrested Capt. Slane, Gen. Foster's chief quartermaster, and still holds him in confinement; also, Col. Stevenson; forcibly seized and holds several of Gen. Foster's transports; and "put things through," generally. Meantime, the expedition of Gen. Foster, which was to be for twenty days, looks like staying here as many weeks. Doubtless, Gen. Foster gave some cause for this on his first arrival, if reports are true; and, no doubt, there is blame on both sides. When the expedition will again move is not for me to say, or where it will strike, though I have my opinions, like many others. When once again well started, look out for "stirring events." Every few days, some of the gunboats go down to Fort McAllister, the rebel fort at Savannah, and practice target shooting at the fort, trying the length of range and to practice the working of the guns. It is but 18 or 20 miles from here, by a deep creek west of Hilton Head Island, to Savannah. Consequently, they can go out for a day's practice and return at night. It seems that the fort which they use for a target is, as yet, uninjured. Being largely made of sand, the balls bury themselves in it, or the shells explode, and throw up the sand, but no breach is made. It seems, however, to keep the rebels busy at that point, while things may be preparing in another direction very quietly. This island is on the northeast side of Port Royal Bay, and is pleasantly located. A narrow creek separates it from Bay Point Island, to the eastward, on which is Fort Beauregard, of the rebels, until our fleet took it, and it is now called Fort Seward; and the fort on Hilton Head, on the opposite side, southwardly, is now called Fort Welles. On this island are but few dwellings, being only such as would accommodate the few planters who owned the island. The soil is a sandy loam, naturally producing abundance of pitch pine, palmetto, and other trees and plants indigenous to this soil. On the plantations, where it has been scrubbed over by the negroes, with their clumsy hoes (for it is not cultivated as that is understood at the North), it produces a good crop of the celebrated Sea Island cotton. The island is about four miles up the bay, which will average three miles wide and is a splendid sheet of water, now well filled with shipping connected with this expedition. It is, to me, strange to hear the frogs piping their notes in the marshes, and the birds singing, tree putting forth their leaves, the weather warm and balmy, as in pleasant days in the month of May at home. Yet it is in mid-winter. The climate of these islands is considered very unhealthy in summer. In turning from the works of nature here to the arts of man, a totally different aspect is presented.—All around are encampments of the troops, whose whole duty is to prepare, by discipline and training, for the more effectual destruction of other men.

It is all a continuous scene of activity here. Regiments parading and drilling; all sizes and kinds of vessels moving about the bay, from the huge three-decked Vermont, which is down, to the fitting sloops; and huge siege guns, long 32 pound rifle cannon, and great open-mouthed mortars, stare you in the face. Last Sunday, the shipping displayed a profusion of bunting, and, on Monday, a national salute was fired from the two forts and from the flag ship Wabash, in honor of Washington's birthday. You at the North have reason to be thankful that you are so far removed from the seat of war. The Mass. 23d and 24th regiments are encamped here.

D.W.

A REBEL LOAN.—There is a Confederate loan spoken of in Paris, to the amount of \$16,000,000, at seven per cent., to be met with cotton. This will give the French government, if it means war with us, an excuse to present its ships before a Southern port, and demand cotton, if we shall not prefer to encounter its cannon.

VICKSBURG VULNERABLE.—The Tribune's special dispatch says that an arrival from Richmond states that the rebels consider Vicksburg their most valuable point, as they now receive most of their supplies via Texas and Vicksburg; but they are very apprehensive that it will be taken.

A LAST CALL.—The President has issued a proclamation, calling upon deserters from the army to return before the first of April, after which time stern justice will be meted out to those who fail to report themselves.

Letter From the 36th Regiment.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 7, 1863.

FRIEND FISK.—Spring, with its "etherial mildness," finds this portion of the grand army of freedom resting quietly upon the James river. Perhaps I should not say resting, for though apparently doing but little, we are in reality doing much in preparation for the coming, and I trust decisive, campaign. What with company, battalion, and brigade drills, and corps reviews, we find plenty of exercise and schooling in the art of warfare.

Two thousand battles and skirmishes are said to have taken place since the breaking out of the rebellion, up to the first of January, 1863.

That is a good many—more than all the battles in Europe for a hundred years, and more than all the battles that had occurred in the life of this country up to April, 1861.

The Prince of Wales, who made fools of a great many people in this country a few years ago, was married, on Tuesday last, to the Princess Alexandra.

The New York Savio Banks are said to be among the most forward in aiding the speculation in gold.

There are fifteen hundred thousand men liable to be conscripted, under the new law, of the first class.

American securities are more in demand in England, under the belief that our war is coming to a speedy end.

Charleston and Savannah forts are iron-clad, and it is thought, will be able to hold out against our troops and fleet.

CHARLES CITY, VA.

"Children of wealth or want, to each is given

One spot of green, and all the blue of heaven."

They are having new potatoes in Kentucky.

In some parts of the South they would be glad to get old potatoes.

Major General Butler is spoken of as Provost Marshal under the conscription law.

Washington dispatches say that ex-Represen-

tatives are very greedy at office-seeking.

The President should recommend them to go into the army.

An old toper out West says the two most

precious things now included in hoofs are girls

and whiskey. Lucky for the fellow that he puts the girls first; for, if he hadn't, some of them might have spoiled his whiskey for him.

About 150 tons of Connecticut River tobacco

have recently been shipped from Springfield, Mass., to a house in New York, for the French Government. The average price was about 17 cents.

IN RICHMOND, SLAVES SELL AT RATES RANGING

FROM \$1700 TO \$2500.

If they are paid for in Confederate currency, those prices are not very high.

Two-thirds of the gold that is now sent from

California is sent direct to England.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

AS THE TRAIN WAS PASSING THROUGH THE TOWN OF RENSSLAER COUNTY, NEW YORK, ON THE MORNING OF MARCH 14, 1863, A HORSE WAS KILLED BY THE TRAIN.

THE HORSE WAS SO CLOSELY SHROWNED UP IN THE TRAIN THAT IT COULD NOT BE SEEN.

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The Palmer Journal.

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Job PAINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. FISK. JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

WIT, FACTS, AND WISDOM.

COMPILED BY BRUNELLS BUSELL.

THE DECLARATION AT THE TOWN PUMP.

Beside the old town pump they stood,—
The soldier and the maid;
Her breast was filled with tender fears—
His heart was undismayed.
She strove with smiles to hide her grief,
But still the tears would start,
For we're so young at set of sun,
Her love and she must part.
He sought to keep his courage up,
With laugh and idle jest;
But at the last he softly said,
"Of course I love you best."
Then holding in his hand a cup,
"I drink," he said, "to you,
The sweets of the village maid's,
My dear, my gentle Sue."

The empty cup upon the pump she spoke—
"And I love you, dear Will."

Lord Byron was born in Lo. Jun. 1807, was married to Miss M'Luine, in Newhaven, Jun. 22, 1815, taken ill Jun. 22, 1824, and died at Missoulough, April 19, of the same year. His last words were, "I must sleep now."

A certain minister lately paid a visit to a lady of his acquaintance who was newly married, and who was attired in the most indifferent manner. After the usual compliments he familiarly said, "I hope you have got a good husband, indeed?" "Yes, sir," said he replied, "and a good man, too." "I don't know what to say about the goodness," bluntly answered the minister, "for my Bible teaches me that a good man should clothe his wife, but he lets you go naked!"

A few moments previous to his death, Sir Walter Scott sank into a short repose, from which awaking, one who stood near by observed, "Sir Walter has had a little repose." "No, Will," said the dying author, "no repose for poor Walter yet in the grave." What a melancholy comment on the last hours of the great novelist.

A gentleman in the West advertises that he has a partnership with himself, for the purpose of earning an honest living, and calls the attention of the public to the "new business."

The Sphantes, it is said, destroyed their heralds of morning, the cocks, that they might enjoy their morn slumbers undisturbed, and Poore, as we might judge from the following, loved a morning nap:

"What time the morn mysterious vision brings
While puer slumbers spread the gol en wing."

"As well might the chemist," says Dr. Beaumont, "expose for an universal elixir from the polluted waters of a stagnant lake, as man kind expect from earthly things the light and bliss of their immortal souls."

A distinguished phrenologist of New York city undertook, a number of years since, the task of proving the Bible a fable, and religion sheer fanaticism. His position is that phrenology is a science of truth, all truth, and that the scriptures are incompatible with its teachings; therefore the Bible is false. This is logic of the most extraordinary and vindictive type. It reminds us of a French gentiliste who announced to the world some time ago that at the burial time of Christianity had arrived, since geology and revelation were at variance. But as yet neither Christianity nor its teachers are dead, and we presume the Bible will continue to live, and be read and believed, notwithstanding said phrenologist has informed us in an *ex cathedra* pronouncement that it is a lie. "Anax loeth; will the heavens therefore fall?"

There is a singular association of the number eighteen with the prominent incidents in the life of Napoleon. The engagement from which he assumed the consulate—that of Toulon, on the river Beresina—the battles of Leipzig and Waterloo, were all fought on the eighteenth of the month. On that day also, he was landed on St. Helena, and on the eighteenth the Belle Poule sailed with his remains for France.

POWER OF GENTLENESS.—Na had man is ever brought to repentance by angry words, bitter, scathing reprimands. He fortifies himself against reproof, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser. Yet guilty and hardened as he seems, he has a heart in his bosom, and may be melted to tears by a gentle voice. Whoso, therefore, can restrain his disposition to blame and find fault, and can bring himself down to a fallen brother, will soon find a way to better feelings within. Pity and patience are the two keys which unlock the human breast.

CURIOS.—Mr. Sanders has presented to the editor of the *Napa* (Cal.) Reporter a piece of sound red wood taken from the center of a tree some eight feet in diameter, and in which is embedded an acorn perfect in all respects. From counting the layers of wood, the conclusion is that the acorn must have been in its snug retreat from 2800 to 3000 years. The timber on all sides is sound, and without any signs of fracture or flaw.

A mathematician, being asked by a stout fellow, "If two pigs weigh twenty pounds, how much will a large hog weigh?" replied, "Jump into the scales, and I will tell you immediately."

"Mr. Smith, I wish to speak to you privately. Permit me to take you apart a few moments. Smith, who wasn't the least frightened—"Certainly, sir, if you'll promise to put me together again."

A man, when asked, a few days since, what induced him to make a barrister of his son, replied: "Oh, he was always a lying little fellow, and I thought I'd humor his leading propensity."

"You can't do that again!" as the pig said to the boy who cut off his tail.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

The Imprisoned Patriot.

I saw him chained in a prison cell—
A youth of noble mien;
No softer brow, no cruder halls,
My heart aches when I see;

Plenty of treason we read the trace
Of many a heaven-born thought,

And far off nations loudly praise
The deeds his hands have wrought.

No crime had won a felon's doom
For one both true and brave;

Who vainly sought from *slavery's* chains

His native land to save;

Saved that which tyrants ever fear,

And fate would drive from earth—

A heart and hand that strikes to free

The land that gave it birth.

Undaunted they met the foe—

A brave, heroic band;

But Liberty, in terror, fled;

To some more favored land;

And, one by one, that gallant few

In death's embraces fell;

But he, their leader, saved to grace

The victor's prison cell.

Wrong may not always conquer Right,

And he, the young ones brave,

May read, in other lands, that might

Not always victory gave.

God grant our sons, like other elimes,

Be born from *slavery's* free,

And earth's lords no longer claim

The worship due to Thee.

LUDLOW, MASS. MRS. L. H. R.

In Memoriam.

Did you ever watch the dawning,
O'er the eastern hills away;

Ever see the gray morning
Purpled with the rosy day?

Did you ever mark the twilight,
Rolling, like a scroll, away;

When the golden gleams of sunlight
Ushered in the perfect day?

Then you know how sweetly, gently,
Rolled the night of Death away;

How the light of early morning
Deepened into glorious day.

PEACEFLY THE DAY.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

We get news, through Richmond papers, that Commodore Farragut's expedition against Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, had met with a serious repulse. The sloop-of-war Mississippi was burned. One boat ran by the batteries, but was badly injured.—Our gunboats have had an engagement with rebel batteries at Yazoo Pass.—There is a prospect of a battle soon in Tennessee. Skirmishing has already taken place near Murfreesboro,

The Delights of the War.

A certain English monarch always attributed every misfortune to a woman; and, on one occasion, when a workman fell from a ladder and broke his neck, the king declared that a woman was the cause of it. On making enquiries, it was ascertained that the monarch was right. The unfortunate man, while looking through a window to see a chambermaid, had missed his footing, causing the accident. We are not sure but a majority of the misfortunes which have befallen our armies in this rebellion may be traced to women—rebel women, who act Delilah in the lap of our Sampsons. From the outbreak of the war, it has been shown that traitors in petticoats have been quite as dangerous as traitors in breeches. They have smuggled goods into the enemy's country, acted as spies upon our movements, and betrayed our officers into rebel hands. Our soldiers are of the unanimous opinion that southern women are the most violent secessionists and the most bitter haters of the Union. Notwithstanding this knowledge, the frequency with which our officers and soldiers are betrayed by them is shamefully humiliating. The latest case of this kind occurred a few nights ago, at Fairfax Court House, where Gen. Stoughton, youthful brigadier, was gobbled up by a party of rebels and taken to Richmond. He was taken from his bed in the house of a Miss Ford, who is as notorious for her disloyalty as for her immorality. She had been the mistress of the rebel Stuart, and held a commission as Major on his staff. General Stoughton, instead of quartering with his brigade, stopped with this mistress, five or six miles away; and, in order that the time might pass pleasantly, had sent for his mother and sister, and ordered a piano from Washington. When Miss Ford had him nicely in her toils, she conveyed intelligence to the enemy, and, one dark night, a sudden sweep of horsemen captured the guard, with all their horses, and summoned the general to get out of bed for a ride to Richmond.

The conduct of this officer had been observed by the soldiers, who prophesied his capture; and, so far as the young general is concerned, his punishment is not commensurate with his crime. We trust our Government will be in no hurry about procuring his exchange. Such officers do us better service in rebel prisons than in charge of important positions. The general's youth—for he is the youngest on the list of brigadiers, being only about 23 years of age—may be urged in extenuation of his crime; but that cannot be, for a moment, entertained. He should be made an example of, that other officers who allow themselves to be tampered with in the same way may take warning. He should be dismissed in disgrace, for bad conduct and bad morals. We may expect a repetition of Stuart raids, with all their disastrous consequences, so long as we allow female majors to entertain our officers, to pass the lines unchallenged by our sentries, to mingle in our camps, and possess themselves of everything that is valuable for the enemy to know. To the Belle Boyd's and Miss Fords, no doubt, may be attributed our numerous disasters in Virginia. It is time now, while the Government and nation is rallying for another struggle, to put a stop to these things. Public indignation demands it, and our safety as a nation requires it.

SMUGGLED GOODS CAPTURED.—The Government detectives have captured nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of goods which were being smuggled through the lines immediately in front of Washington during the present month. Despite the vigilance of the Government police, a number manage to get through somehow. Two ladies arrived from Richmond a day or two since who were but three or four days on the route, and who suddenly disappeared for Richmond several months ago. The Provost Marshal on the Upper Potomac has been arrested on the charge of collusion with some of these blockade runners.

A BLACK MAILER IN LIMBO.—The police of Boston have nabbed one Wm. Kenney, with half a dozen aliases, on a charge of being a black-mail operator and swindler. He dressed himself in female apparel, and passed himself off as a woman. He would send letters, written in a feminine hand, to unsuspecting gentlemen, inviting them to his house; and, when he obtained an interview, he would "come down" on them for "hush money." He also operated against women in the same manner. He is the son of a clergyman, and has been carrying on his business for two years.

A REBEL SCARE.—The rebels at Vicksburg got awfully scared a few days ago by an invention of Rear Admiral Porter, who fitted up an old scow with several turrets, and having chimneys made of barrels. Clay furnaces were made to vomit forth clouds of smoke, and the monster was sent adrift down stream. The rebels seeing it coming considered that it was a formidable monster sent to capture the Indians, and they blew up that boat. The rebel batteries opened upon it, but did not hit it, and it quietly floated past the city.

STICK OF THE WAR.—It is believed that the great majority of the people of the South are really sick and tired of the war, and that while their fugitives insist that nothing will be accepted short of a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, the masses would gladly return to the old Union and old Constitution, even with the peculiar institution impaired as it necessarily must be by the continuance of the war.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have a singular medley of successes and reverses in war matters this week, reports of which do not seem to be very reliable. The capture of Yazoo City and twenty-six rebel steamboats was heralded to the country the first of the week; also, the capture of 7000 rebels; all of which is now seriously doubted or positively denied. A rumor of the evacuation of Vicksburg seems to have little foundation. Like a thousand and one other stories, got up to order, these reports of brilliant successes dwindle down to nothing, or what is worse, reverses. Rumors that the rebels have retaken Forts Donelson and Henry are not correct, though they might take the latter, as it has been evacuated and destroyed by Union troops. Richmond papers announce that an attack on Port Hudson, by our gunboats, has been repulsed. Our armies in the Southwest are very active in their preparations for coming events. The recent operations at Lake Providence and elsewhere had resulted in inundating more than a hundred miles of Louisiana territory, destroying a great deal of property, and completely drowning out the guerrillas. Gen. McClellan's force, on account of the breaking of the levees, had been compelled to embark for Milliken's Bend, sixteen miles above Vicksburg.

Part of Gen. Rosecrans' forces have been making an important movement up the Cumberland River. On the 5th of March, General Crook, with quite a formidable detachment, was at Carthage, fifty miles above Nashville, whether he had gone to clear out the guerrillas, and Lieut. Tucker has charge of Co. E. Corporal Blanehard, who takes good care that his men are not ill-treated or needlessly exposed; and, having proved his military qualities on the battle-field, he is greatly respected by his command. Yesterday, the 3d division of our corps embarked from this point. Whether they go, or for what purpose, your deponent saith not. Capt. Warner is now at home on a short furlough, and Lieut. Tucker has charge of Co. E.

Brigade Headquarters are very tastefully decorated with evergreens, intermingled with the red, white, and blue, and gives a picturesque and pleasing effect to the neighborhood.

This brigade, though one of the smallest in the 9th corps, ranks par excellence. It is commanded by Col. Daniel Lester, of the 100th Pa. Reg., who takes good care that his men are not ill-treated or needlessly exposed; and, having proved his military qualities on the battle-field, he is greatly respected by his command. Yesterday, the 3d division of our corps embarked from this point. Whether they go, or for what purpose, your deponent saith not. Capt. Warner is now at home on a short furlough, and Lieut. Tucker has charge of Co. E.

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"Tit for Tat."

A few weeks since, "Observer," observing a chance for improving his influence in the selection of topics for discussion before the people in all peculiar times, very kindly, very wisely, and very piously, suggested through the Journal, that they preach from this text: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." I suppose he was so moved by an earnest desire for the purity of the pulpit, for the proper development of young ministers, for their highest attainments in the great cause, selecting proper themes for the people at all times, and for the welfare of the country, that he fell compelled, against his own natural inclination, to overstep his accustomed modesty and make the suggestion. Honorable moral courage and the purity of his motives, I am once entered into his suggestion, and prepared a short sermon for the Journal, regretting that I had no more ability to bring to the desired task, and that I had no more time to collect, from the multitude of facts presented in this wise community, more illustrations of the fruitful text he suggested. Wherein I fall short of doing justice to the theme, I cheerfully fall back on his native kindness and his special friendship for forgiveness.

Yesterday, observing "Observer's" scolded from the meeting house just as one of the village pastors was entering it, on exchange, I thought it a fine time to return the compliment. Feeling the same deep convictions for the purity of the pulpit, of all latent and unexpressed talent, for the proper publicity of that developed talent, and for the public benefit to be derived therefrom, which he, doubtless, felt for the ministry; and, further, greatly desiring that the force and beauty of the following text may be brought out for the admiration and benefit of this benighted place, by the pen of "master mind," I very piously suggest that "Observer" prepare, for publication, a second edition of this text: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." I could further suggest, if his heart is so running over full of an intense desire to "extinguish himself" that he cannot wait till he enters the ministry, and has a "dear people" to fire squibs at, he publish it in the Journal, for the special benefit of the million.

UNION.

SOUTH WILBERHAM, March 16th, 1863.

LARGE ROBBERY.—Adams' express safe was robbed, between Baltimore and Harrisburg, on Wednesday night, of a large amount of gold and U. S. bonds. A reward of \$5000 is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.—War has broken out between Guatemala and Salvador, and a battle has been fought which proved a defeat to the Guatemalians. This outbreak of hostilities threatens a general war in South America.

DESTITUTION.—All accounts agree in reporting great destitution and distress in Northern Alabama and Georgia. The rebel army is starving the entire population.

MEXICO.—The French have commenced their march towards the City of Mexico, and, ere this, a battle has, probably, taken place at Puebla.

Icy.—The recent cold snap is attributed by some to the recent meeting of the Poles in New York.

Special Notices.

Soldier's Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Holloway's Pill and Ointment. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dysuria, Organic Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the medicine at once.

Beware of Counterfeits.

MU. EDITOR.—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectively remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.

No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Individual.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery! By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. J4

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.—For all diseases arising from sprains, bruises or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness and saddle gall, sores, mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spain and ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibilities of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its use is recommended to all who have horses, and can take the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse never should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectively prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. Sold by all dealers.

BORN.

In Wales, 14th, a daughter to L. F. SNOW.

MARRIED.

In Ludlow, Dec. 31, by Rev. D. K. Bannister, ALONZO S. BONN, of Springfield, and JENNIE M. BENNETT of Ludlow.

In Tolland, 15th, by Rev. Geo. A. Morse, DANIEL WEINSTEIN of Tolland, and Miss ALDRICH of Ellington, formerly of Stafford Springs.

DIED.

In Thorndike, 14th, MOSÉ BARNES, 64. In South Wilberham, 3d, MARCUS CADY, M. D., 66; 7th, HERMONIA A. CADY, 63, wife of Marcus Cady.

In Palmer, 18th, Dea. WILSON FOSTER, 86.

In Wales, 16th, NEEDHAM MOULTON, 74.

In Tolland, 5th, MARTHA C., 74, wife of Noah C. Davis.

In Square Pond, Ct., ABNER DIMMICK.

In West Springfield, 16th, SOLON L. GRIGGS, formerly of Tolland, Ct., for many years sheriff of Tolland county.

NASSOWANNO HALL, PALMER.
ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Monday Evening, March 23d, 1863,
**THE CELEBRATED
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,**
From No. 585 Broadway, N. Y.

In consequence of the immense success attending, everywhere, this celebrated Troupe, they are induced to give one of their BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS Before the Citizens of This Place and Vicinity!

The whole under the immediate direction and personal supervision of the celebrated GEORGE CHRISTY; when, in addition to the general programme set forth by this Company, will be produced, for the first time, the Laughing Farce written by Sylvester, Bishop, Esq., expressly for Geo. Christy, and as played only by him to crowded houses everywhere, entitled

"THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY," GEO. CHRISTY as JOCKO.

During the piece, the monkey feeds a live pig. Admission 25 cents. Doors open, at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THOS. JACOBS, Agent.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED IN 1847.

C. E. BOWERS, Pres't., W. E. BAKER, Sec'y.
JAMES D. KENT, General Agent for Mass.
Abstract of Annual Statement Published in accordance with the Laws of Massachusetts:

Paid up Capital, \$25,000,000
Capital and Surplus, \$22,140,19
United States Stocks owned by the Company:
United States 6 per cent., par value, market val., \$10,000
United States 6 per cent., 1851, coupons, 5,000, 5,175
United States, 6 per cent., 1851, coupons, 5,000, 5,175
United States, 7-10 Treasury Notes, 5,000, 5,175
Bank Stocks: \$25,000, 23,612

Market Val. Par Val. Market Val. Per Share. Par Val. Per Share. Par Val. Per Share.

100 Park Bank, New York, \$100 \$10,000 \$118,120
100 Bank of N. Y., 5 per cent., 1851, coupons, 10,000
100 Metropolitan Bank, 5 per cent., 1851, coupons, 10,000
100 Importers' & Traders' " 100 10,000 101 10,000
100 Bank of the Republic, " 100 5,000 97 4,850
100 Market Bank, " 100 10,000 101 10,000
100 Shoe & Leather Bank, " 100 10,000 101 10,000
100 Bank of Boston, " 50 5,000 51 5,100
50 Bank of Sommerville, Boston, 100 5,000 103 5,150
65 Hide & Leather B'k, " 100 6,500 100 6,500
100 Safety Fund Bank, " 100 10,000 100 10,000
100 Revere Bank, " 100 10,000 101 10,000
55 Union Bank, Albany, 100 5,000 103 5,100
100 Mercantile B'k, Hartford, 100 10,400 75 8,700
100 Charter Oak Bank, " 100 10,000 95 9,500
50 Phenix Bank, " 100 5,000 98 4,900
50 Etna Bank, " 100 6,000 100 6,000
50 Mer. & Man. Bank, " 100 6,000 100 6,000
100 Bank of Hartford County, " 50 5,500 44 4,810
100 Exchange Bank, " 60 7,500 44 6,000

\$157,400 \$153,890

Railroad Bonds: Par Val. Mar. Val.
10 Indiana Central 10 pr. bds., \$10,000 \$10,000
4 Hartford and N. Haven bds., 4,000 4,240

\$14,000 \$14,240

Other Stocks: \$19 Brooklyn City Water bonds, 12,000 \$11,000
7 Hartford City bonds, 7,000 7,499

\$17,000 \$18,499

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1862:

State stocks, \$25,612 00

Stocks, 10,500 00

Railroad Bonds, 15,549 00

Cash on hand, 15,655 02

Deposits, 16,636 17

On mortgage of real estate, 27,566 03

Loaned on collateral, 33,721 50

Other investments, 21,277 00

\$327,149

Thousands upon Thousands,

Who Have Been the Victims of Quacks,

and who have paid Heavy Fees to be cured in a

short time, have found they were deceived, and

that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful

Astringents," been dried up in the system, to

break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after

marriage.

THE DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medi-

cine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOULD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no

change in diet, no inconvenience,

AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to

Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, prevent-

ing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying

pain, inflammation, so frequent in this class of

diseases, and expelling Poisons, Diseased, and

Worn-out Matter.

Thousands upon Thousands,

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An Item for Smokers.
An intelligent and economical gentleman of Rochester has just built a three thousand dollar smoke-house! He was induced to do so for the following reasons: Finding many years ago that the habit of smoking tobacco was injurious to his health, he discontinued the practice, although it cost him many a severe effort. He was subsequently encouraged, however, at the pecuniary saving it was constantly effecting, by an accurate arithmetical calculation, he ascertained that the daily cost of cigars, with annual compound interest, would amount to over three thousand dollars in twenty years. Having already effected the saving, he concluded to build a handsome dwelling. His friends often inquiring, "How can you afford to build so good a house?" he invariably answers, "This is my smoke-house—the amount I have saved is not putting \$3,000 to the wind."

COTTON IN LOUISIANA.—A letter from Lake Providence, Louisiana, says: "There are thousands of acres of cotton here yet unpicked, which the contrabands, of whom there are two thousand here now, will be set at presently. We ought to confiscate enough cotton, mules, horses, &c., down here to pay all expenses of the expedition, and to pay the soldiers now when it is due and when their families need it."

IT is stated that the report of the recent explosion of Dupont's Powder Mills in Delaware was heard a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles.

RATHER INDEFINITE.—The following advertisement is taken from the Philadelphia Ledger: "Wanted—Two boys who can milk, six good tidy girls; best places. 246 Spruce."

A lock of hair from a young woman's head is often a key to a young man's heart.

Nothing defiles the mouth so much as a quid of tobacco—except impure words.

Your wife cannot have been too dearly won if you and she are dearly one.

Cherish patience as your favorite virtue; always keep it about you.

Statistics of Life and Death. Figures do not Lie.

We have faith in statistics. They give the death blow to all false doctrine and empiricism in science, and blow sky-high the fine-spun theories of impractical men. Medical statistics are of special importance. They teach us the true value of just value the curative power of the drugs which are the veritable "peculiarities" of the "profession." And what is this value? Figures, which do not lie, show that in all dangerous complaints the "regular practice" of the "faculty" loses at least as many as it saves. But then, the doctors tell us that those who die are "incurables." If this be so, how is it that so many victims of the most virulent and external disorders, whose profession had given up, have recovered enough to recovering the use of Holloway's Pill and Holloway's Ointment? There can be no doubt about the fact, we opine, and we want somebody to account for it. To our plain appearance that if chronic dyspepsia cannot be cured by the doctors, and is cured with uttering certainty by Holloway's Pills, that the latter remedy is worth the whole medicinal stock of the city as a means of relieving that complaint. So again, if a "given up" case, a painful or cramps becomes fatal, notwithstanding the action of the physicians, we cannot escape the conclusion that this is the true specific for external disorders and that the "regular pharmacopœia" contains nothing that will compare with it as a means of subduing that class of maladies.

This is good logic, we believe. If any evileat, it will admit their demerits when they show us a better basis for argument than facts.—*State Gazette*.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK
—OF—

CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,

Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,
Cutlery, Knives, Razors,

Scissors, and all kinds of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods,

At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,

And a good assortment of

UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,

Fur Caps,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,
Leeches, Breast Pumps, all
kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold
by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & Co.

Stafford Springs, Sept. 1862.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetable,
Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in
Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Falls Ale.

Store removed to

NASSOWANNO BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1862.

C. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner,
and dealer in Woods, Sash and Blinds framing,
timber, doors, windows, and blinds constantly on
hand. All kinds of joinery done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1862.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.
ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties sup-
plied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy
Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thordike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVILLY,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,
and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal,
Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNIER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom
Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SQUIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy
Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, Aet.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks,
Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers'
produce exchanged for goods. Commercial Bk.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins,
and Burial Cases.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour,

K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. O. X.,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts,
Fruit, Ale, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCHE,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the
depot.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE,
By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and
Groceries.

N. PIPER, Aet.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and
other Marble Works.

P. McMANAMY,
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made
Clothing, &c.

SMITH, LOOMIS, & CO.,
Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

S. W. SMITH, Aet.,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's
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WM. COOPER,
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite
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WM. FULLER,
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WM. MERKHAM,
Currier and retail dealer in all kinds of
Leather.

W. N. COLBY,
Dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Garments, and
Crockery Ware.

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Jeweller and Repairer of Watches.

100,000 BARRELS OF THE
LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S
POUDRE DE TTE,

No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most

extensive works of the kind in the world, and an

experience in the manufacturing of over 23 years,

with a reputation long established, having also the

exclusive control of all the night soil and great

city of New York, are prepared to furnish a large

article which is, without doubt, the cheapest, and

very safe, and ripens the crop from two to three

weeks earlier, at an expense of from two to four

dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also,

FIFTY TONS OF BONE TAPE, being a mixture

of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$10 per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass.

A pamphlet containing all necessary information,

may be had free by addressing a letter to the sub-

scriber.

Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,

66 Courtland street, New York.

173m. W. S. WALLACE, Agent, Holland, Mass.

No. 1 POTASH, Just Received by

H. T. SMALL & CO.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Of-

fice and residence in Lawrence's

Block, Palmer, Mass.

JUST RECEIVED—
a fresh lot of

DELHI FLOUR,

which will be kept constantly on hand; also,

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

S. G. SHAW.

Palmer, May 3, 1862.

A NIE PACK of Wedding or Visiting

Cards can be printed at this office at about no-

te. Wedding Envelopes always done at this office.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
AND

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a lunch or an Ice Cream.

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN

PUNCH, FROZEN Pudding, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,

CONFECTORY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country

orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

Opposite Chicopee Bank.

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The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

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GORDON M. FISK & CO.

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G. M. FISK.

JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

No Sect in Heaven.

COMPILED BY BRUNELLS RUSSELL.

[Let each one read the following poetry and recite, as it contains much that is practical, useful, and true.]

Talking of sects till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,
That night I stood, in a troubled dream,
By side of a darkly flowing stream;

And a "Churchman" down to the river came;
When I heard a strange voice call his name,
"Good father, stop; when you cross this tide,
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind,
And his long gown flouted out behind,
As down to the stream his way he took,
His pale hands clasping a gilt-edged book.

"I'm bound to heaven," said when I'm there,

I shall want my book of Common Prayer;

And, though I put on a starry crown,

I should feel quite lost without my gown."

Then he fixed his eyes on the shining track,
But the gown was heavy and held him back;

And the poor old father tried to gain

A single step in the flood to gain.

I saw him again, on the other side,

But his silk gown floated on the tide;

And no one asked, in that blissful spot,

Whether he belonged to "the Church" or not.

Then down to the river a Quaker strayed—

His dress of a sober hue was made;

"My coat and hat must be all of gray—

I cannot go any other way."

Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin,

And staidly, solemnly, waded in,

His broad-brimmed hat pulled down tight

Over his forehead, so cold and white.

But a strong wind carried away his hat;

A moment he silently sighed over that;

And then, as he gazed on the further shore,

The coat slipped off and was seen no more.

As he entered heaven, his suit of gray

Went quietly sailing—away—away,

And none of the angels questioned him

About the width of his beaver's brim.

Next came Dr. Watts, with a bundle of Psalms,

Tied nicely up in his aged arms,

And hymns as many, a very wise thing, [sing.

That the people in heaven, "all round," might

But I thought that he heaved an anxious sigh,

As he saw that the river ran broad and high,

And looked rather surprised as, one by one,

"The Psalms and Hymns in the wave went down.

And after him, with his MSS.,

Came Wesley, the pattern of godliness;

But he cried, "Dear me! what shall I do?

The water has soaked them thro' and through."

And there, on the river, far and wide,

Away they went, on the swollen tide;

And the swift, astonished, passed thro' alone,

Without his manuscripts, up the thone.

Then, gravely walking, two saints by name

Down to the stream, together, came;

But, as they stopped at the river's brink,

I saw one swim from the other shrink.

"Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you, friend,

How you attained to life's great end?"

"Thus, with a few drops on my brow."

"But I have been dipped, as you'll see me now.

"And I really think it will hardly do,

As I'm 'clo'e-e' community, to cross with you;

You're bound, I know, in the realms of life,

But you must go that way, and I'll go this."

Then, straightway, plugging with all his might,

Away to the left—his friend at the right;

Apart they went from this world of sin,

But at last together they entered en-

gaged.

And now, when the river was rolling on,

A Presbyterian Church went down;

Of whom there seemed an innumerable throng,

But the men I could count as they passed along;

And concerning the road they could never agree,

The old or the new way, which it could be;

Nur ever, a moment, paused to think;

That both would lead to the river's brink.

And a sound of muttering, long and loud,

Came ever up from the moving crowd;

"You're in the old way, and I'm in the new—

That is the false, and this is the true!"

"Or, I'm in the old way, and you're in the new—

That is the false, and this is the true."

But the brethren only seemed to speak;

Modest the sisters walked, and meek;

And if ever one of them chanced to say

What troubles she met on the way,

How she longed to pass to the other side,

Nor feared to cross over the swelling tide,

A voice arose from the brethren then:

"Let no one speak but the 'holy men';

For have ye not heard the words of Paul,

"O! let the women keep silence, all?"

I watched them long, in my curious dream,

Till they stood by the borders of the stream;

Then, just as I thought, the two ways met,

But the brethren were talking yet,

And would talk till the heavy tide

Carried them over, side by side;

Side by side, for the way was wide;

The toilsome journey of life was done,

And all who in Christ the Saviour died,

Came out alike on the other side.

No forms, or crosses, or books, had they;

No gowns of silk, or suits of gray;

No creeds to guide them, or MSS.;

For all had put on Christ's righteous ness.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.—"Repose!" said Arnauld to his friend Nicolo, who sought to fly from the battle of life—and the words come to us like the voice of a trumpet, sounding to arms—"Repose! Won't you have the whole of eternity to rest in? This is a world of toil and battle; your life is a march. This battle, after all, is but brief, the march not long; and it behoves us to take our part in the brunt of the battle, and not shirk the toil we are called upon to bear."

"Six feet in his boots!" exclaimed old Mrs. Beeswax; "what will the importance of this world come to, I wonder? Why, they might just as reasonably tell me that the man has six heads in his hat."

A very little boy, who at night had

served to be in deep thought. After meditating a long time, he asked: "Mamma, is the daily bread buttered?"

A large onion, planted so near a rose-

bush as to touch the roots, will greatly in-

crease the odor of the flowers, and the water distilled from such roses is far superior in fla-

vor to other rose water.

The sign before a mantua-maker's reads

thus: "Dresses made lower than ever."

SKATING INTO MATRIMONY.

"Take your skates, Dormer. I shan't borrow 'em again, you may depend!"

"Well, where's Ariel?" said Mr. Arkwright, as Felix stumbled into the room.

"I don't know; but one thing I do know—"

The extent of Fetherbee's knowledge remained a mystery; for, at the same moment, another door opened, and Ariel tripped in, with its crimson walls and ruby velvet carpet, and polished grate, heaped high with glowing anthracite!

"Papa! you will forgive me, I know."

"There's no help for it now!" added Tom.

"Eh!" ejaculated Mr. Arkwright.

"Papa! I'm married to Mr. Arkwright.

"Tap, tap!" came softly on the door, and Mr. Arkwright looked up from his book.

"Come in."

"It's only me, sir; I called to see if Miss Ariel would like to drive down to the river and look at the skaters this afternoon."

"Look at them!" repeated Mr. Arkwright, good-humoredly. "Why, she's one of the performers, instead of being a spectator. She went down an hour ago, with Tom Havens."

"Tom Havens!"

Mr. Arkwright's whiskered under-jaw dropped; he fingered nervously at his eyeglass.

"Why, yes; Tom's rather handy on a pair of skates, and he's been teaching my daughter. I'm glad you're here, Felix," added Mr. Arkwright, "for, to tell the truth, I don't exactly like Ariel to be so much with Mr. Havens. Not but what he's a fine, frank, fellow; but then, you know he depends solely on his profession, and—O, well, you understand all these things, Fetherbee!"

"Certainly, sir," said Felix, the perfumed.

"And I suspect, this long while, that you were a little interested in Ariel."

"I adore her, sir," said Felix, energetically.

"Then off to the river with you, quicker than a flash, my hoy! Of course, you skate?"

"Oh, yes, sir—that is, I've never tried, but it's easy enough, I don't doubt."

Mr. Arkwright raised his brows rather doubtfully, but Felix had disappeared.

The idea of Ariel Arkwright's skating with Thomas Haven drove him wild.

* * *

There they were, in the center of the merry multitude of skaters. Felix recognized them, with a vengeful pang, as he scrambled down the slippery bank—Tom Haven's cap and straight, active figure—Ariel Arkwright's golden, floating curls, and brilliant color!

"Hanged if I don't have some of this fun!" muttered Felix, the perfumed.

"And I suspect, this long while, that you were a little interested in Ariel."

"I adore her, sir," said Felix, energetically.

"Then off to the river with you, quicker than a flash, my hoy! Of course, you skate?"

"Oh, yes, sir—that is, I've never tried, but it's easy enough, I don't doubt."

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* * *

"Pious Fraud."

A respectably-dressed woman, with an infant in her arms, entered the cathedral of Antwerp, early one morning, when the priest was alone, busily engaged in making the altar neat and tidy, and scraping off some spots of wax which had fallen the preceding night.—The woman addressed him in the most earnest and affecting manner, and, with due humility, unfolded her tale of sorrow. Her child, she said, was suffering under some mortal malady; the skill of the leech had been applied in vain; and she was, at last, convinced that nothing could save her beauties from the jaws of death but being placed for a moment in the arms of her tutelary saint. The saint was stuck up in a niche of the wall, in the form of a goodly marble statue, with a neat balcony before him. The priest was, at last, moved by her entreaties.—He procured a ladder and ascended to the sacred niche, entered the balcony, and, placing the babe in the arms of the statue, he asked the grateful mother if she was satisfied.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

There comes a story via Cincinnati that Commodore Farragut's vessel, which ran by the Port Hudson batteries a few nights ago, had discovered and recaptured the iron-clad gunboat Indiana, which the rebels had nearly got ready for use. Either this story or that of the rebels about blowing up the boat is a hoax.

The Coming Draft—Flight of Conscripts.

The preparations at Washington for a new draft of men for the army has alarmed the young men of the North, many of whom are fleeing their country. Thousands have already left, preferring to have their names forever branded with the title of "coward" than risk their chances of serving among conscripts. In one day, about five hundred left New York for British soil. From Boston, two hundred went in one boat for St. John, and New Hampshire papers tell us that young men are leaving that State for Canada by scores. As Government has taken no measures to prevent this hegira, there does not seem to be much danger of an immediate call for conscripts. We are told that there are one hundred and twenty-five thousand deserters from the Union armies, and that, before ordering a draft, these men will be arrested and returned. They, alone, would make a huge army, if such a thing as securing them could be brought about. Under the President's proclamation, ordering their return, many are reporting themselves; but it is too much to expect that half the number reported absent will ever be heard from. Efforts making for the enlistment of nine months' men now in service, and the addition of colored regiments, will keep up the strength of our armies for awhile longer. A few victories over the rebels will increase this strength and encourage volunteering, so that a general draft may not become necessary. It is said that those States which have failed to fill their quotas of nine months' men will first be called upon. In that case, most of the New England States will escape. New York is at least thirty thousand behind its quota. It appears to be the design of Government to call out no more troops than are absolutely necessary to keep our armies in good fighting order and to put down the rebellion. Every loyal citizen acquiesces in this necessity, though it may be a severe one.

First Laborers.

Farm laborers are getting scarce, and high wages consequently follow. The war hastens

theirs to follow. The war hastens the thousands of sturdy farmer boys from the plow and field to handle the musket and put down rebellion. The first call was scarcely

felt in the country, but the last demands have

made large inroads upon what is termed the laboring class. The prospect of still another

call for young men almost frightens those

farmers who are dependent upon hire for the

cultivation and harvesting of their crops.—

Young men who two years ago considered that

twelve dollars a month from the first of April

to the first of October were good wages, now

command from twenty to thirty dollars per

month, and they are scarce at that. Some

farmers are hesitating between the idea of

paying high wages, and the cultivation of

no more soil than they can manage alone.—

Every farmer should be his own judge in this

matter, but we would suggest that if he ex-

pects a profit sufficient to support his family

from his own labor, will not the labor of another

man be equally as profitable to him? The

sun will shine and the rain will fall just as abundantly upon a well-tilled farm as upon one

that is half cultivated. At the same time taxe

s will be just as high upon the latter as upon

the former. We believe that farmers will find

it better for them and their farms to plant

largely and hire help if necessary, even at high

prices, than to raise small crops. Farmers'

produce has an upward tendency in the mar-

ket, and an increase of expense in raising will

necessitate further advances. The war demand

for food and forage will be as great another

year as it has been in the two past years, while

the number of producers will be diminished.

Is it not then duty that farmers owe their

country, to raise as large crops as possible,

that above the home supply of produce there

may be an adequate supply for our armies?

LOTTERRIES PLAYED OUT.—By the provisions of the amended Revenue Law every person

engaged in any way whatever in the sale of

lottery tickets, or the policy business, is re-

quired to pay to the Government the sum of

one thousand dollars for a license! And every

ticket or policy number valued at one dollar, or the fractional part of a dollar, must be

stamped with a fifty-cent stamp, and for every

additional dollar or fractional parts of a dollar,

an additional fifty-cent stamp must be affixed.

These stringent provisions will put an end to

the lottery business, as no dealer will pay a

license fee of \$1000, for the reason that he

cannot make a living by selling tickets, on ac-

count of the heavy stamp duty.

DISCHARGED.—Mrs. Hartung, who has been

in jail at Albany four years, on charge of

murdering her husband, has, at length, been

set free. She barely escaped execution in

1861, by the amended capital punishment law.

Jackalow, the Chinaman, who was sup-

posed to have murdered E. A. Johnson, cap-

tain of a New York vessel, three years ago,

in the Bay, has also been discharged.

THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME OF NINE MONTHS' MEN.—The time of the nine months' men expires in nine months from the date they

were mustered into the U. S. service by regi-

ments. The 46th was mustered in Oct. 30th,

and its time will expire July 30th, 1863. The

time of other Mass. regiments expires as fol-

lows: 49th, Aug. 14th; 51st, Aug. 11th; 52d,

Aug. 14th; 53d, Sept. 2.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The Postmaster

General has authorized postmasters through-

out the country to frank all official commun-

cations of collectors and assessors of internal

revenue with their deputies and assistants.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Letter From the 36th Regiment.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 20, 1863.

Circumstances indicate that a terrible struggle will commence in the Southwest as soon as it is possible for armies to move. The rebels are massing their forces under Johnston, their best General, to attack Rosecrans in Tennessee. There is little doubt that a large share of Lee's army in Virginia has been transferred to Tennessee, and to checkmate this movement the ninth army corps, which a month ago was sent down to Newport News, has been ordered to join Rosecrans' army. The rebels are staking their all on the possession of the Mississippi Valley. If they fail to obstruct the passage of boats the Confederacy will be divided and their sources of supply cut off. Already starvation stares them in the face, and they are putting forth every possible exertion to keep open their communication with the western shore of the Mississippi. Commodore Farragut has passed the rebel batteries at Port Hudson in the Hartford. The rest of his fleet were unable to follow. The Mississippi got aground in the attempt and was burned. The Commodore has communicated with Com. Porter above Vicksburg, and they are arranging for a united demonstration upon the rebel strongholds. The latest news from New Orleans is to the effect that Gen. Banks with his army was within five miles of Port Hudson, and an engagement was daily expected.

The expedition of boats and land forces for the Yazoo River has not accomplished much yet. It expects to get in the rear of Yazoo City and capture Fort Pemberton, in which case Vieksburg will have to be evacuated. One of our gunboats has been disabled by the rebels, who are annoying them in the bayous and creeks. Water was let into the Lake Providence Canal on the 16th, and it was thought that a greater part of the town would be submerged by the next morning. Our own soldiers and the rebels are cutting the levees of the Mississippi, by which a large portion of southern territory is inundated.

The rebels are again invading Kentucky, having captured Mount Sterling and two hundred Union soldiers. Gen. Burnside has gone to Kentucky to punish the enemy in that quarter. It is reported that Gen. Longstreet, of Virginia notoriety, will lead the rebels into Kentucky.

There was skirmishing in the vicinity of Nashville on Wednesday, the rebels approaching within four miles of the city. Nine miles out, the enemy captured 300 of our troops, who offered but feeble resistance. A large amount of Government property was also, taken; but this was re-captured and burnt by a pursuing party, which followed the rebels six miles, when the entire force of the enemy was met. Our troops then fell back.

Gen. Hall's brigade encountered Morgan's and Breckinridge's cavalry, at Milton, Tenn., a few days ago, and whipped them handsomely, killing thirty or forty of them, including three commissioned officers, wounding one hundred and forty, and capturing twelve prisoners, including three commissioned officers.

The expedition under Col. Corwin has recently ascended the Tennessee River as far as Tuscaloosa, in Northern Alabama, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. According to rebel accounts, the expedition reached that place on the 22d ult., and the gunboats destroyed two ferry-boats there, and another at Florence, a few miles distant. After dark, the land forces dashed into Tuscaloosa and dispersed a party of rebel cavalry, who fled to the iniquitous Col. Corwin then occupied the town, and issued a proclamation levying assessments on wealthy rebels.

Appearances indicate that the rebels are falling back from the Rappahannock to their defenses at Richmond. They fear an attack from the south side of the James River, and wish to be in a position to operate in that quarter. The rebels made a dash upon our pickets in front of Chantilly, on Monday, when they were pursued till our troops got into an ambuscade and had to retreat. Reinforcements coming to their aid, they again pursued the rebels till dark. Gen. Hooker's army is mud-bound, but will move somewhere when they were finally extinguished.

DEATH OF GEN. SUMNER.—Major Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, one of the bravest and best of our generals, died at Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday, from congestion of the lungs, having been sick but a few days. He had just been appointed to supersede Gen. Curtis in Arkansas. Gen. Sumner leaves family at Syracuse. Two of his daughters married Southern gentlemen who are now in the rebel army. His death at this time is a great misfortune to the country.

DEATH OF A SOUTH CAROLINA PATRIOT.—James L. Pettigrew, a lawyer of Charleston, S. C., died on the 10th inst. He opposed secession to the last, and remained a Union man up to the time of his death. He opposed nullification in 1830 and 1832. His advanced age and the universal respect shown him saved him from violence, while other Union men were maltreated and driven out of the country.

In TROUBLE.—The London Illustrated News appears to be troubled about Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb. According to that authority, the latter is 21 inches high, and is a granddaughter of the General Warren killed at Bunker Hill. This is a specimen of the Little Lilliputian criticism on American affairs which painfully characterizes the News.

LITERA.—The treaty between the United States and Liberia is officially promulgated. There is to be perpetual peace and friendship and reciprocal freedom of commerce between the contracting parties, and they bind themselves to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nations, including the full protection of persons and properties.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Two succeeding legislatures having adopted an amendment to the Constitution, by which the "Two Years Amendment," as it is called, is annulled, on the sixth day of April next the question of its adoption is to be voted upon by the people.

PREFERS TO GIVE BALLS.—The defenders of Vicksburg lately invited Gen. Grant and some of his officers to a ball in that town. The General politely declined the polite invitation, as he prefers giving balls to the enemy.

PROSPECT OF AN ADJOURNMENT.—A committee of the legislature, appointed to look into the business of the session, have reported that the same may be brought to a close by the 15th of April.

A "VIBER" THE CAUSE OF IT.—It is said that gossips in Richmond intimate that the wiles of a charming rebel widow had something to do with the loss of the Queen of the West.

RECOVERED.—About \$600,000 of the treasure lost by the wreck of the Golden Gate has been recovered and received at San Francisco.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 20, 1863.

STARVATION is a worse enemy than bullets or bayonets, and the former sometimes accomplishes more than the latter. The rebels begin to realize this truth in the prospect of a famine, and the Richmond Enquirer urges that no person in that delightful confederacy should consume more than one-quarter of a pound of meat daily, and that two meals a day ought to suffice while the shortness of provisions continues. The same paper intimates that care should be taken of the mules and horses, for it may be necessary to use them for meat when cattle give out. In view of this state of things our navy and armies have only to shut off blockade running by sea and land, divide the pond at that place, the other day.

Re-appointed.—Gilbert A. Smith, of South Hadley, has been re-appointed an inspector of the Monson State Almshouse.

MUD.—Mud is a local item this week. It can be found everywhere, and "sticketh closer than a brother."

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3.—At a school meeting in this district, on Friday evening, last week, D. Granger was chosen prudential committee and G. M. Stacey clerk.

To MONRY LENDERS.—The town of Palmer wants to borrow \$6000 and would prefer to patronize home capitals. For further particulars inquire of the town clerk.

SPRING GOODS.—Persons looking for new spring goods should read M. W. French's advertisement. He has got the goods, and offers them at low prices.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.—Ira Walker, formerly of Monson, and a nephew of E. R. Walker of that place, was instantly killed Feb. 1st by an explosion on board the steamship Union, in China. He was 38 years of age.

The Californians are making defensive preparations. Their coast would be exposed if there should be a foreign war.

IRON DEALERS' LICENSES.—Some persons have supposed that a U. S. license for selling liquor would protect sellers from conviction under State laws against the traffic. Commissioner Boutwell, having been consulted upon this point, has decided that "A license itself is in fact, a mere receipt for the money paid into the United States treasury; it does not protect them from penalties enacted by State law, nor does it especially legalize the traffic; but it exacts from the dealer in liquor a certain amount of his profits, and, to a certain extent, restrains the sale of liquor by this means."

ALMOST A FIRE.—The house of Widow Brakenridge, in the eastern vicinity of this village, caught fire from a stove pipe a few mornings ago, and, but for an early discovery, the house would have been destroyed.

BEATEN.—The lamb of Mr. Knox, noticed

last week, is beaten by one furnished by a sheep belonging to Edward Ashworth, of this town.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—At our recent town

meeting, the selectmen allowed voters to

deposit two ballots in one box, which is a criminal offense, the penalty being \$100 for every man so voting. It is quite a "goank" that about one hundred voters are liable to this penalty.

MERT.—"Be thou the first to merit before me." That's a bad judge of duty.

DURING A RECENT SEVERE THUNDER SHOWER.—A judge has been arrested in Indiana for aiding deserters. He is a bad judge of duty.

ALMOST A FIRE.—The Mexicans have hanged thirty-seven persons, near Tamico, who served the French.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.

Somebody has dreamed several times that the country will see peace before long, but that peace will undoubtedly consist of such stuff as dreams are made of.

The old National theatre of Boston, once

prosperous, but not bearing an enviable reputation of late years, was destroyed by fire Monday night.

MERT.—"Be thou the first to merit before me."

make his memory blessed, and render his name fragrant in the recollection of such as knew him best. This memory and name of his has now left, as a precious legacy, to his children and friends, to whom it is of more real value than all other possessions, however ample. For the sake of their honored father and friend, as well as from a sense of religious duty, they will feel constrained to imitate his virtues and walk as he walked. Thus it is that, when good men rest from their labors, their works do follow them, and they still live, though their bodies sleep in the dust.

New Publications.

GODEY'S for April has a beautiful engraving of the return of the swallows, in springtime, an innumerable quantity of patterns and designs to aid the ladies in making themselves irresistible, including the double fashion plate. Also the usual excellent stories, miscellany, music, receipts, and valuable information.

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COLORED MEN IN OFFICE.—At the Middleboro town meeting, last Monday, three colored citizens were elected to the important offices of Field Drivers and Fence Viewers.

FAST.—The governor's state fast occurs next Thursday.

Special Notices.

Volunteers for the army should not leave the city until supplied with Hallway's Pills and Ointment. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small pox, fevers, and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. Edward A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Helmold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, &c.

All diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See advertisement in another column. Cut it out and send me the medicine at once.

Beware of Counterfeits.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Individual—Published for the benefit and as a caution to men and others who suffer from nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—Supplying the means of self-care. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, King Co., New York. j24

M. W. FRENCH.—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectively remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail with enclosure. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAMON, Chemist,

No. 531 Broadway, New York.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution.

Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

A Friend in Need. Try It.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without equal, and all ailments, pain, sprains, &c., and nervous disorders, it is truly beneficial, and as a curative for Sore, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing, and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. Sold by all Dealers.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLLINS & TITUS.

HOUSE, Sign, Carriage, Landscape, Ornamental, and Decorative

PAINTERS,

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, GILDERS, AND PAPER HANGERS,

MAIN STREET, PALMER MASS.

Carpets put down, Curtain Fixtures adjusted, &c.

Work done neatly, promptly, and in the manner

and at the time agreed upon.

mh28 tf.

NOTICE!

ALL persons who have taken pictures from my

Saloon are requested to return or pay for them

on or before the tenth of April; and all persons

indebted to me for pictures are requested to make

payment before that date.

G. L. BRECKINRIDGE,

Ware, March 29, 1863.

PACIFIC GUANO.

Agency for the Ammoniated Pacific Guano.

We are receiving a constant supply of this super-

ior Guano, which will be found to be the

cheapest and best fertilizer in the market. It is

the best for all soils and all the various expe-

nses, &c., & will be seen by the numerous let-

ters and testimonials received the last season.

A pamphlet, containing testimonials, &c., will be

furnished on application.

Also—continue the Agencies in

Fertilizers, Seeds, &c.; Coo's Super-Phosphate of

Lime; Fish Guano; Ground Bone; Bone Meal;

Poudrette; Pulverized Charcoal; Grass Seed, &c., at the lowest market prices.

GEO. DAVENPORT & CO.,

143 Milk street, Boston.

mh28 3m.

\$150

7-OCTAVE

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.

ROVESTEEN & CO., 499 Broadway, N. Y.

Now at their new warerooms, are prepared to offer

to the public their new Enlarged Scale

Pianos, & Grand Pianos, & Organ.

In their new warerooms, are prepared to offer

to the public their new Enlarged Scale

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FROM DR. WATTS.—Was the Rev. Dr. Watts a scot, as well as a priest and poet? In his Hymns, Book 1, Hymn 99, he says—
"Yea are the hopes that REBELS place
Upon their heart and blood,
Descended from a pious race,
Their fathers now with God.
He from the caves of earth and hell
Can take the hardest stones,
And fill the house of ABRAHAM well
With new created sons."

THE DISCOVERY OF NULLIFICATION.—Some twenty years ago, Calhoun, the father of nullification and secession, stood up in the Senate of the United States, and declared the doctrine of equal human rights set forth in the Declaration of the Fathers, to be a "rhetorical flourish," and attempted to refute the assertion therein, that "all men are created equal" in political rights, by plumply denying that men are created at all, but that "babies are born, and men grow from them!" This was the great discovery of the great nullifier.

A HUMBUG.—Fernando Wood, late mayor of New York, recently stated in a speech at Stamford, Ct., that "propositions for an armistice or peace were submitted to the President on the 12th of December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated the war by the first of April, upon a basis satisfactory to the people North and South." This statement is authoritatively denied, the President knowing nothing of any such proposition. How the Copperheads will lie!

NOT A NEGRO.—The Detroit Tribune states that Faulkner, the author of the late outrages in that city, is not a negro, as has all along been stated. He is a dark-skinned man, with blue eyes and straight hair. He claims to be Spanish and Indian. He has never associated with negroes and has never been claimed by them.

The propriety of lay representation has for some time been agitated among the Methodists in this country. Preparations are now making for a systematic effort to procure the admission of laymen to the annual conference.

GOLD IN RICHMOND.—The rebel speculators put gold up from 250 to 300 in a single day. It is not difficult to guess from this fact that the prospects of the Confederacy are getting foggy.

SPRING GOODS.—A large stock of CLOTHING together with GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS this side of Hartford. A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES.

Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices. Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gent's Furnishing supplies.

Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested.

H. T. SMALL & CO.

Stafford Springs, Feb. 28, 1863.

M. P. KNOWLTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
249 Main Street, opposite Connt Square,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

Soldiers' Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., procured promptly and at reasonable rates.

SEWING MACHINES! A NY person desiring to purchase a first-rate Sewing Machine can get one cheaper at this office than at any other place.

Palmer, Feb. 7.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS
BY MAIL.

25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ever sent out for the money.

Put up and for sale by

D. R. TYLER,
Feb. 28, 1863.

Warren, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,

Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds, Cutters, Knives, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Men and Boys'

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS.

A large stock of Fashionable Goods,

At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,
And a good assortment of
UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,

Fur Caps,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,

Leeches, Breast Pumps, all kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & CO.

Stafford Springs, Sept. 1862.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner, and a Dealer in Paper, Cloth and Blinds, Furniture, &c. Doors, Seats and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of Jobbing done to order.

Palmer, Jan. 1, 1862.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.
ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties supplied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, Jr.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVILHILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & STURCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal, Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SQUIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, AGT.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers' produce exchanged for goods. Commercial Block.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. FOX,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the depot.

N. PIPER, AGT.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and other Marble Works.

P. McMANAMY,
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

SMITH, LOOMIS, & CO.,
Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

S. W. SMITH, AGT.,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.

WM. A. COOPER,
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House.

WM. FULLER,
Nassawango Livery and Feeding Stable.

WM. MERRIAM,
Currier and retail dealer in all kinds of Leather.

W. N. COLBY,
Dealer in Clothing and Persons' Furnishing Goods.

W. W. CROSS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Garments, and Crockery Ware.

W. W. HAGAR,
Jeweller and Repairer of Watches.

BARRELS OF the LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S OUDRETE.

No. 11 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in the manufacturing of over 23 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and is equal to three to four weeks work, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS OF BONB TAPE, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$15 per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass. A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER,
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,
66 Courtland street, New York.

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Falls Ale.

Store removed to

NASSAWANNO BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861.

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287 E. C. BARR'S 287
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
AND

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and

convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

Ice Cream, of all flavors, Sherbet, ROMAN

PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,

CONFECTONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country

orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,

Opposite Chicopee Bank.

Eastern Hampden

INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

ALL Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses ad-

justed and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

ALL descriptions of real and personal property

insured. Time—one month to five years.

RATES as low as consistent with safety and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

NUMBER 49.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance; One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents if payment is delayed more than three months. Five cents a month extra for three months; six cents, eight cents; for one month, fourteen cents; single copies, four cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms. JOB PAINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. FISK.

JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

Shall We Know Each Other There?

When we hear the music ringing
Through the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angel voices singing,
Gladly bid us welcome home,
To the land of ancient story,
Where the spirit knows no care,
In the land of light and glory,
"Shall we know each other there?"

When the holy angels meet us,
As we go to join their band,
Shall we be among the friends that greet us
In the glorious realms above?

Shall we see their bright eyes shining
On us as in days of yore?

Shall we feel the soft arms twining
Fondly round us as before?

Then earth-born soul rejoices,
And my weak heart grows light,
For the thrilling angel voices,
And the angel faces bright,
That shall welcome us in Heaven,
Are the loved of long ago,
And them 'tis kindly given.
Their mortal friends to know.

Oh! ye weary, sad and lone ones,
Droop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall join the loved and lost ones
In the land of perfect day.

Harp strings touched by angel fingers,
Murmur in my raptured brain,
Ever more their sweet tone lingers—
"We shall know each other there."

Home after Business Hours.

The road along which the man of business travels in pursuit of competence or wealth is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by the well-springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road, the traveller needs something more than rest; he requires solace, and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull proses of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home.

Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts from children, the many thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it;—these, and like tokens of affection and sympathy, constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life.—Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications and wear the fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own fireside.

Good Advice on Sundry Subjects.

Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate.

Never put salt into your soup before you have tasted it. I have known gentlemen very much enraged by doing so.

Never burn your fingers if you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped if they had been careful.

Don't put your feet upon the table. True, the members of Congress do so, but you are not a member of Congress.

If you form one of a large mixed company, and a diffident stranger enters the room and takes a seat among you, say something to him, even although it be only "Fine evening, sir!" Do not let him sit bold upright, suffering all the apprehensions and agonies of bashfulness, without any relief. Ask how he has been; tell him you know his friend So-and-so—anything that will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes frozen on their debut before a new circle.

The Year of Nines.

The present year, 1863, presents some curious combinations in regard to the figure 9. If you add the two first figures together thus, 1x9, they equal 9; if you add the last two, 6x3, they equal 9; if you set the first two figures, 18, under 63, and add them together, the result is 81, the figures of which, added together, 8x1=8; if you subtract the first two figures from 63, the remainder is 45, and 4x5=9; if you divide the 63 by 18, the quotient is 3, with 9 remainder; if you multiply all the figures together, 1x8x6x3, the result is 144, the figures of which, 1x4x9=9; if you add all the figures of the year together, the sum is 18, and 1x8=9; if you divide 1863 by 3, the quotient is 621, and 6x2x1=9; if you divide 1863 by 9, the quotient is 207, and 2x0x7=9; if you divide 1863 by 23, the quotient is 81, and 8x1=9; if you divide 1863 by 69, the quotient is 27, and 2x7=9. There are other similar results.—The year 1861 will provide a large variety of similar combinations.

A Heathen Custom.—In ancient Sparta there was a law which compelled the youths to rise when an old person approached, to be silent when they spoke, and to yield them the path when they met them. With us, what the law does not enforce, decency should prompt us to perform. Respect for the aged teaches us such a beautiful moral, that those who forget to practice it themselves can do no less than applaud it in others.

Mr. Brown called in at a neighbor's and was urged to take supper, which he did, the old lady all the while saying, "I'm afraid, Mr. Brown, you will not make a supper; you have eaten nothing, do eat some more." After he had stepped out, he heard the old lady say to her husband, "Why, I do declare, I should think Mr. Brown had not eaten any thing for a month!"

ORIGINAL.

The Return of Spring.

The daughter of the South—the gay enchantress, Spring. In crystal hallof comes adown the stream of years; The hoar monarch—Winter, flees on frosty wing, Leaving behind a flood of urgent melting tears. Lured by the sun's rosy kisses of the western wind, The star winged violet and the scarlet clover intertwined, With the long streams of sunbeams intertwined. Peep through the undulating carpet on the dell, Ambrosial essence throws the peach-bloom on the gale;

And from the bosom of the mossy apple-tree Comes a rich fragrance on the garden's pale, Tempting from her hives the slumbering honey bee.

The swallow, swooping, with his twittering bride, Peeps thro' the stony crevices along the wall, Seeking a place in which his summer nest to hide, Beneath the ivy-vine's thin emerald shawl.

L. H. R.

Take the Paper.

John took a paper, and his life Was happier than a king's; His children bright could read and write, And talk of men and things.

His brother took no paper, and While walking through the wood, A tree fell down upon his crown, And killed him as it should.

Had he been reading of the news, At home, like neighbor Jim—I'll be a cent that accident Would not have happened him.

BEETHOVEN AND HIS PLAYING.

FROM RUSSELL'S TOUR IN GERMANY.

Beethoven is the most celebrated of the living composers in Vienna; and, in certain departments, the foremost of his day. Though not an old man, he is lost to society, in consequence of his extreme deafness, which has rendered him almost unsocial. The neglect of his person which he exhibits gives him a somewhat wild appearance. His features are strong and prominent; his eye is full of rude energy; his hair, which neither comb nor scissors seem to have visited for years, overshadows his broad brow in a quantity and confusion to which only the snakes round a Gorgon's head offer a parallel. His general behavior does not ill accord with the unpromising exterior. Except when he is among his chosen friends, kindness or affability are not among his characteristics. The total loss of hearing has deprived him of all the pleasure which society can give, and, perhaps, soured his temper. He used to frequent a particular cellar, where he spent the evening in a corner, beyond the reach of the chattering and dissipation of a public room, drinking wine and beer, eating cheese and red herring, and studying the newspapers. One evening, a person took a seat near him whose countenance did not please him. He looked hard at the stranger and spat on the floor, as he had seen a dog; then glanced at the newspaper; then again at the intruder, and spit again, his hair bristling gradually into more shaggy ferocity, till he closed the alteration of spitting and staring by fairly exclaiming, "What a scoundrel phiz!" and rushing out of the room. Even among his oldest friends, he must be humored like a wayward child. He has always a small paper book with him, and what conversation takes place is carried on in writing. In this, too, although it is not lined, he instantly jots down any musical idea which strikes him. These notes would be utterly unintelligible to another musician, for they have, thus, no comparative value. He alone has, in his own mind, the thread by which he brings out of this labyrinth of dots and circles the richest and most astounding harmonies. The moment he is seated at the piano he is, evidently, unconscious that there is anything in existence but himself and his instrument; and, considering how very deaf he is, it does not seem possible that he should hear all he plays. Accordingly, when he plays very *piano*, he often does not bring out a single note. He hears it, himself, in the "mind's ear." While his eye and the almost imperceptible motion of his fingers show that he is following out the strain in his own soul, through all its dying gradations, the instrument is, actually, as dumb as the musician is deaf.

I have heard him play, but to bring him so far required some management, so great is his horror of being anything like exhibited. Had he been plainly asked to do the company that favor, he would have flatly refused. He had to be cheated into it. Every person left the room except Beethoven and the master of the house, one of his most intimate acquaintances. These two carried on a conversation, in the paper book, about bank stock.

The gentleman, as if by chance, struck the keys of the open piano beside which they were sitting, gradually began to run over one of Beethoven's own compositions, made a thousand errors, and, speedily, blundered one passage so thoroughly that the composer descended to stretch out his hand and put him right. It was enough; the hand was on the piano. His companion immediately left him, on some pretext, and joined the rest of the company, who, in the next room, from which they could see and hear everything, were patiently waiting the issue of this tiresome conjunction. Beethoven, left alone, seated himself at the piano. At first, he only struck, now and then, a few hurried and interrupted notes, as if afraid of being detected in a crime; but, gradually, he forgot everything else, and ran on during half an hour in a phantasy, in a style extremely varied and marked above all by the most abrupt transitions. The amateurs were enraptured. To the uninitiated it was more interesting to observe how the music of the man's soul passed over his countenance. He seemed to feel the bold, the commanding and the impudent more than what is soothing and gentle. The muscles of the face swell and his veins start out. The wild eye rolls doubly wild, the mouth quivers, and Beethoven looks like a wizard overpowered by the demons whom he himself has called up.

A Pointed Prayer.

In a speech at Birmingham, England, Mr. Bright apologized for the quality of Indian cotton. He admitted, however, that it was very bad for the workmen, and illustrated their distaste by a story, which will offend only those who think that men should never pray for the bread they need:—"The other day, while a Methodist minister was supplicating the Supreme Being, at a prayer meeting, and asking, among other things, for a supply of cotton for the famishing operatives, one man, with a keen sense of what he had suffered, interposed the ejaculation, 'Yea, Lord, but not Surat!' This man was honest, nearly as honest as the old man who, falling over a bridge, prayed God would protect him, and quickly, for there is no time to spare,"

Twice KILLED.—Some of the journals are killing General Haynau, and burying him under any amount of hard words. They must have raised him for the purpose, for the poor man has been in his grave these ten years, having died early in 1863.

Twice KILLED.—The captured steamer Bermuda, which can steam fifteen miles an hour, will soon be converted into an efficient man-of-war and sent after the Alabama.

Poverty is a bully if you are afraid of it, but is good natured enough if you meet it like a man.

A Good Example.—An English house doing an extensive business in this country, has just given evidence of its confidence in the character of our government securities. Instead of remitting at the current rate of exchange, its agent in New York has been instructed to invest about \$75,000 in United States six per cents.

Notable Events.

A HEBREW LEGEND.

The dark day was on the 19th of May, 1780. Where I then resided the darkness at seven o'clock was so great that a candle was lighted and placed on the table, the fowls went to roost, and the sheep all huddled around in a circle with their heads inward. The grass, to look at it through the window, seemed of yellow green, the same as to look through smoked glass upon green grass. I well remember that the gentleman of the house read the following scripture by the candle to his numerous family: "The sun shall be turned into darkness and the moon into blood before the great and notable day of the Lord's coming." The darkness was so great in the night time that it was said by one Doctor Blackington, who had resided near the north part of Rutherford, and who had occasion to be out among sick patients that night, that he could not see his white handkerchief placed before his eyes. The darkness was so thick that it could be felt.

The year 1780 was celebrated for its many northern lights; they covered the whole horizon over; they would dash like lightning and fill the air with the smell of sulphur. The lights were so red that the flashes would bring warmth against the face.

The great snow fall was in December, 1779, or January, 1780. It snowed seven days; the snow was estimated to be about four feet deep on the level, and drifts from eight to ten feet high. The snow came moist and coarse, and it was so cold that it congealed very hard. The people traveled over stone walls with their teams. It is said to be a fact that for thirty days the snow did not melt from the eaves on the sunny side. The banks were so high that the sheep were buried up in them, and there remained forty days, until they were found by their air holes and dug out alive.

The same year the whole Narragansett Bay was frozen over so thick and hard that the late Hon. John Brown passed from Providence on the river of ice to Newport and back, and I believe some went on skating parties the whole range. Gen. Win. Valentine sleighed wood from Fall River to Newport on the ice, through Bristol Ferry.

The people of Newport burnt their furnaces to keep themselves from freezing. The British army had left the island of Rhode Island in November, 1779, and stripped the people of all their valuables. In a manner, the years 1779 and 1780 were the hardest winters known for a century past.

The weather was so severe in the winter of 1780 that many people were frozen to death. A man went from Atleborough, Mass., with a load of hoops to Boston, was caught in a great storm, and returning home, was frozen to death coming off Boston Neck. His ox team was frozen to death, and the oxen were found standing on their feet as the snow was deep enough to support them.—Recollections of Other Days.

A Politician Got a Wife.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal tells the following:—

Quite a sharp business transaction in a matrimonial way has been done here, if report is true, by one of our successful and most unscrupulous politicians. Having some money, he wanted a wife from a strata in society a little above what he was accustomed to move in, so he sought the hand of one of the fair damsels of Gotham. As his political prospects were quite high, he was referred to "Pa." The old man, with mercantile frankness, laid his child at the disposal of the seeker on condition that he would give his daughter \$100,000, secured on real estate. The man in search of a wife was both able and willing to do so. The matter was thus settled, and the wedding preparations went onward. An elegant house in an aristocratic locality was taken, and the good bargain of the fair one was the theme of general comment. As the hour drew near when the happy pair were to be made one, the father hinted that the little mercantile transaction preliminary to the marriage should be attended to. "Oh! yes—oh! I heartily—certainly," the bland politician said. But it was not till the afternoon of the bridal day that the proper papers, in due form, were laid before the gratified papa. So the wedding ran along, an account of which gratified New York and produced a sensation that lasted two days. Upon subsequent examination it was found that on the same day, bearing even date with the marriage settlement, a mortgage on that same property, duly recorded before the delivery of the said \$100,000 to the bride, was made, conveying the said property to a near and sharp relative of \$95,000, leaving the girl with a settlement of \$5000.

A Genuine "Lady."

The following incident was observed on the cars, by a gentleman, while on his way east to Pittsburgh, Pa. Our lady readers will not need to have the moral appended. On one side was a pale soldier, wan and weak, returning, as it proved, from service in Arkansas, to be nursed by his mother, near Pittsburgh, whose only son he was. At Wellsville, most of the passengers carried food along and ate it in the cars; but none offered anything to the soldier, who, either too weak to walk or not having money to spare, sat still, silent, and alone. As the train was about starting, two middle-aged ladies came in, and opening a basket, began to eat a bountiful lunch. From their conversation, they appeared to be from New England. They were richly dressed, and judging them to be aristocratic, the writer was not favorably impressed with them. After a little while, one of them, casting her eye forward, saw the soldier. She stopped eating, and, whispering a moment to her companion, who nodded assent, she went forward and conversed pleasantly with the soldier, and returned for her basket, from which she supplied him liberally with the best it contained. After eating the remnants in the basket herself, she sat down by his side and talked pleasantly with him most of the way to Pittsburgh. The writer conceived there were few dry eyes among those who saw what had passed. Was not that woman one of the true aristocracy?—Whether the needed food or the kind manner and conversation of the lady was most refreshing to the long-time homeless patriot, or whether both were not equally so, we leave the reader to decide.

Best Time to Sleep.

Two colonels in the French army had a dispute whether it was most safe to march in the heat of the day or at evening. To ascertain this point, they got permission from the commanding officer to put their respective parties into execution. Accordingly, the one, with his division, marched during the day, although it was in the heat of summer, and rested all night; the other slept in the day, and marched during the evening and part of the night. The result was, that the first performed a journey of six hundred miles without losing a single man or horse, while the latter lost most of his horses and men.

Warfare in the days of Caesar was no mere child's play. In nine years he had conquered three hundred tribes, eight hundred cities, slain a million men, and taken prisoners another million. After he became master of the world, he entertained the whole Roman populace at twenty-three thousand tables furnished with every luxury.

Dispatches from Toronto speak of the arrival in Canada of a number of renegade Americans who have fled to British territory to avoid the draft.

The captured steamer Bermuda, which can steam fifteen miles an hour, will soon be converted into an efficient man-of-war and sent after the Alabama.

Poverty is a bully if you are afraid of it, but is good natured enough if you meet it like a man.

A writer on natural history gives the following definition of a ram: "A ram is an animal whose butt is on the wrong end of him."

Twice KILLED.—Some of the journals are killing General Haynau, and burying him under any amount of hard words. They must have raised him for the purpose, for the poor man has been in his grave these ten years, having died early in 1863.

Learn in childhood, if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and clear conscience bring happiness; not riches or circumstances can ever do it.

Joseph Brown, colored, died at Easton, Md., recently, aged 110 years.

THE WANDERING JEW.

A HEBREW LEGEND.

The first execution at Constantinople, since the accession of the present Sultan, took place recently. The case was quite a peculiar one, as described in the Levant Herald of Feb. 4:

The culprit was condemned to death nearly six weeks ago, since which no effort of the police could find an executioner, till on Saturday last, after hard bargaining, the services of a gipsy were secured. The fellow asked 1000p. for the job, and the minister of police offered 500p.. After much haggling, the contracting parties split the difference, and 750p. were paid over to the Zingari Calafat. No notice of his fate had been given to the murderer, and when, at sunrise on Monday

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

A Royal Wedding.

We, homespun Americans, can never realize the pomp and splendor of a Royal Wedding. If the President of the United States, or the son of the President, should, in the course of events, take himself a partner, it would be simply a wedding such as we see almost every day in every country town or village. There would be no public display, no cannon firing, no crushing crowd, choking the streets of Washington. If we would see a Royal Wedding we must cross the Atlantic. There has recently been one in England, the young Prince of Wales, who erected such a sensation in this country a few years ago, taking to himself a wife in the person of the Princess Alexandra Caroline Marin, daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark. The event occurred on the 10th of March, and for months previous great preparations were making for the ceremony. The nuptials took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the pomp of the occasion is seldom witnessed in Europe. All the dignitaries of the Court of St. James, from Queen Victoria down to Gentlemen of the Royal Bedchamber, were present, and there were representatives from several other thrones with their distinguished attendants, all clad in scarlet, purple and gold. Diamonds and rubies glittered everywhere in the assembly, making it one of the most imposing scenes ever witnessed in England. We have not room to give particulars, further than to state that the bride was clad in embroidered white silk, trimmed with silver in rich designs. The trailing portion of her dress was borne by eighty-four ladies between the ages of 15 and 20, the daughters of Dukes, Marquises and Earls, robed in snowy white and wrapped in veils.—The marriage ceremony was that of the Episcopal order, common everywhere, and its effect was heightened by the presence of several of the most distinguished of the English Clergy. The marriage was not one resting on personal or mutual love. Of all the women in Europe the Prince was limited to less than a dozen from whom to make a selection, and this was done by consulting their portraits and the Almanac of Gotha. The Princess Alexandra is no doubt good-looking, and may make the future King of Great Britain an excellent wife, but then, may not the Prince have seen in all his travels in Europe and America some lady not of Royal blood whom he would have preferred? It is, however, a misfortune to the heir of a throne, that he cannot enjoy some privileges that are accorded to common people.

The wedding of the Prince cost \$250,000, and certain croakers are cating about this great outlay while England's operatives are suffering for bread. The money may have been better expended in feeding the poor, but will they suffer more on account of this expenditure, or would they suffer less if the money had not been so appropriated? There were several serious drawbacks to the general happiness of the occasion. The crowd in the streets was such that several women and children were crushed to death, and in Ireland riotous proceedings occurred in nearly every instance where any show was made to celebrate the event. At Cork, the mayor himself was knocked down while attempting to quell a disturbance which had grown out of the attempt of Englishmen to celebrate the wedding.

A BAD STORY ABOUT GEN. McCLELLAN.—It is intimated among those who are in a position to know, that the testimony obtained from the Army of the Potowmack by the Committee on the Conduct of the War very severely criticizes Gen. McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, and demonstrates that, in order to protect his impudent transportation trains, he impelled the success of the campaign; that the transportation teams were increased by six times more artillery than required; that in advancing he spared rebel forage and provisions, and while retreating destroyed his own supplies to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; and that while the closing battles on the Peninsula were progressing, he sought personal safety on board of the gunboat Galena and could not be found for consultation.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—Secretary Chase finds the internal revenue, the custom revenue and the daily conversion of legal tenders into long bonds, nearly sufficient for the current expenditures of the government. The amount required for five-twentieths has risen to twelve hundred thousand dollars a day, and will, it is supposed, be soon augmented. A loan is not therefore necessary at present. After the first day of July, the convertibility of the five-twentieths into legal tender ceases, and the Secretary may sell them and obtain for them a premium. Before a further issue of legal tenders is necessary, the interest-bearing treasury notes will be in readiness, and will be issued.

LACK OF ZEAL AMONG NINE MONTHS' MEN.—Gen. Banks, in a recent general order, calls attention to lack of zeal among the nine months' men in some of his divisions, compared with the three years' regiments. He censures the officers of the former severely, as showing more anxiety to see the end of their term of service than to perfect themselves in the profession of arms, and as inflicting injury and injustice upon the men in their charge, by inattention to duty. We have heard the same said of the nine months' men before, and should not wonder if there is much truth in the remark.

THE GREAT MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF IRELAND.—The great meeting for the relief of Ireland is appointed to come off on the 14th of the present month at the New York Academy of Music. Already some \$2500 subscription tickets have been disposed of.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—Gen. Sumner, on his arrival, expressed a feeling of regret that entered into the thickets of theicksburg, that he might have

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Promised victories over the rebels have not yet been realized to any extent, and we are kept on the tiptoe of expectation by the assurance that something glorious will happen to our arms in a few days more. The army of the Rappahannock is still mud-bound, and much speculation is afloat as to whether the rebels are retreating from Fredericksburg.—Gen. Hooker thinks they are not, but deserters and escaped citizens from Richmond report that all the machine shops and government works in that city are being removed, preliminary to an evacuation of the place. There is little doubt that a large force has been sent West from Virginia, yet Lee has a numerous army in front of Hooker to dispute his advance.

In the south-west great activity prevails on both sides of the contending forces. We have met with many misfortunes on the Mississippi, and won several small successes on land, but nothing of a decisive nature has yet occurred. On the whole the situation of affairs in that locality is not very satisfactory. The running of the Port Hudson batteries by a couple of vessels belonging to Admiral Farragut's fleet, the disarming of several others, and the destruction of the Mississippi, is fully confirmed. The admiral reports that he found the Indians, but she had been blown up and was partly submerged. The vessels encountered another battery heavier than that at Port Hudson, but succeeded in running by. The land force sent out by Gen. Banks to divert attention while the fleet was on its passage returned to Baton Rouge after the naval fight was over. Two federal rams from above Vicksburg ran the batteries at Vicksburg on Wednesday evening last week. One of them was sunk by the rebels, and the other was slightly injured. The cut-off canal is thought to be a failure.

The Yazoo expedition has failed. Our gunboats got so entangled in the bayous and creeks that led into the upper Yazoo, and the rebels so annoyed them by picking off the men with sharpshooters, and felling trees into the stream both in front and rear, that the boats backed out. The infantry sent to their support also returned.

The rebel raid into Kentucky, which was heralded as a stupendous affair, does not amount to much. It appears to be an attempt to draw troops away from Rosecrans in Tennessee, in order that he may be crushed by superior numbers. Our forces have had several small engagements with the enemy, usually driving him back and whipping him to his satisfaction. Gen. Burnside, who has command of the department of Kentucky, is making every preparation to clean the rebels out of that State.

From Kansas City we learn that the steamer Sam Gaty, while passing Sibley's landing, on her way from Independence, was boarded by a force of guerrillas, who killed 5 infantry soldiers, 50 cavalry, and 20 negroes, and robbed all the passengers of their property, at the same time throwing overboard 100 sacks of flour and a number of government wagons.

We have news from Port Royal to the 26th ult. The great movement had not taken place, nor was it expected for a week or two. A small naval and military expedition had left for an unknown point: the gunboats, transports, and monitors had also made a movement, whither and for what purpose was not to be divulgued. The negro expedition to Florida sent back encouraging reports, and prisoners which had been arrived at Port Royal, together with valuable supplies obtained by their prowess.

The navy department has received positive intelligence of the destruction of the new rebel steamer Georgiana, off Long Island head, S. C., by our fleet. She was a powerful steamer, of 407 tons burden, and 150 horse power, and was considered more formidable than the Alabama.

There has been some excitement in California in consequence of a rumor that 200 secessionists had gathered in Napa County with the intention of making an attempt to seize upon the Military station at Benicia and Mare Island Navy Yard. This far nothing serious had occurred.

A HOUSE DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—The residence of Mr. Tracey Whiting, at Colebrook, Ct., was struck by lightning on the evening of the 25th ult., and thoroughly ruined. Not a brick is left in the chimney; hardly a board or beam is in its original place; the roof is fallen in; stove and furniture scattered all over the house; in fact, it is so utterly demolished that an attempt to repair it would be useless. Mr. Whiting, his wife, and two daughters, were asleep in the house, but escaped without injury. Nothing but the power which caused it could have saved them from destruction.

NORTHERN NEGROES TO BE DRAFTED FIRST.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World says it is reported in official circles that the first draft in the North will be from the free negro population. All the able-bodied colored men between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years of age are to be taken to fill up the ranks of the various negro brigades now under way.

CLOTHING BY MAIL.—Orders have been issued, requiring all packages sent by mail to soldiers in Hooker's army to pass through headquarters post office for security. This arrangement was made in consequence of the discovery that, in several cases, soldiers have received suits of citizens' clothes by mail, to detract their desertion.

A MISS AS GOOD AS TWO MILES.—A New York paper says that a strong-fisted servant girl in that city was recently assaulted by a couple of scoundrels named John and Elam Mite, and that she flogged them both. We have heard that a miss is as good as a mile, but here was a case in which a Miss was as good as two miles—and a little better.

DID RIGHT.—A St. Louis letter says that Col. Harrison, of the 1st Arkansas cavalry, having heard that the rebels threatened to hang prisoners, seized forty accession sympathizers and held them as hostages, informing the rebels of his action by a flag of truce.

COLORED RECRUITING.—A Washington dispatch reports the departure of a colored agent from that city, empowered to enlist eight thousand blacks in New York and Philadelphia.

Signs Show.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Letter from the South.

ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C., {
March 21, 1863. }

Not having seen your paper since the middle of February, I don't know whether my letters have reached you; or, if they have, perhaps they are not found of sufficient interest for publication. Perhaps, too, I may have written something not agreeable to the reigning powers of this department, or things "contraband"; for I am informed that letters written to Northern papers must first undergo examination before they can "pass." Be that as it may, it is my intention to set forth only facts, or such as are well authenticated. In the busy whirl of events transpiring here, time seems to pass very rapidly; and, not having your paper to read, I can hardly remember what I have written; so I may overlap, or, if on the other hand, leave a long vacuum. I find no personal benefit, not the least, in writing these letters, but I find it difficult to break off; hence I inflict another upon the readers of your paper, that is, if it reaches you and is published. I have been quite amused in reading the accounts published in the newspapers at the North, as given by different correspondents from this vicinity, of events and movements. They differ from each other, and, sometimes, vary a little from what I know to be true. For instance, the accounts respecting the attack upon and destruction of the Nashville, by the monitor Montauk. I had a very minute account of that attack from Commander Worden and Paymaster Brown of the Montauk, as, also, of the bombardment of Fort McAllister. The accounts as published in the main features, correct, but, in many points, defective. The accounts published in the rebel papers, concerning the strength and condition of the fleet and troops in this bay, are more nearly right than they usually are. It is supposed they obtain their information by going about the bay in the night, in small boats, with muffled ears. The rebels occasionally make night dashes, in small squads, among these islands, and capture a picket or two. About a week ago, they took a lieutenant and eight privates, who were occupying an outpost as a signal station. One private secreted himself in the alarm, and reported the disaster at headquarters the next morning. No fears are entertained of any formidable attack here, although we are between Charleston and Savannah. There has been no new arrival of troops here since I came, which was a month ago, although there are rumors of a large reinforcement coming, which, it appears, is quite needed for any formidable attack. At that time, the Hunter and Foster difficulty was at its height. Since then, arrangements have been made so that the affairs here are more harmonious. Gen. Hunter has issued an order, requiring all able-bodied male negroes in this department to enlist in the service, or, if they neglect, to be drafted, excepting such as are employed in the commissary and quartermaster departments. A large proportion of the blacks dislike soldiering, and the consequence is that, on the islands, the male negroes very generally go to the woods and stay during the night, fearing a surprise and impressionment into the army. They return to their homes in the morning, but keep a good lookout through the day for any suspicious-looking body of men. Once alarmed and in the woods or swamps, and they would defy capture by any ordinary means. The blacks are made useful in some of the departments and on board the steamers. Some few of them are remarkably good pilots, being perfectly familiar with the banks, shoals, and eureka, in the bay and along the coast. One, named Tom, who has been, heretofore, employed by the rebels as pilot in Charleston harbor, which he knows perfectly well, recently escaped from there at night, bringing with him four others in a small boat. He is very intelligent, and gave a minute account of the defences of Charleston. It would not be strange if he had an opportunity to return with the fleet at no distant day. Within a week, I have seen a fine young man, a slave, just escaped from rebellion. He was fired upon by them as he ran, and was wounded in one arm, but not very seriously. He is safe now. One thing so far as I have noticed on the plantations is that the blacks consist principally of men and women having families and somewhat advanced in life, blocks of young children, few young men, but no young women, whom, I suppose, their masters must have taken with them in their regiments, not being able to take the whole flock.

THE VERY LAST WRINKLE.—Yesterday afternoon, the guard at the aqueduct bridge stopped an Irish woman going into Virginia there, because there was a strong aroma of liquor about her, while she appeared perfectly sober. After a long search, they discovered the "ardent" inclosed in two bladders and worn as false breasts, which looked, to the casual observer, so natural that the officer making the search was on the point of permitting her to pass with her patent mothers' milk undetected. —*Washington Star.*

ESTIMATES ON TOBACCO CHEWING.—If a man during fifty years chews every day two inches of solid plug tobacco, (and millions do it) it will amount at the end of that time to nine thousand three hundred and sixty feet, or a mile and a quarter of tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad, and will cost fifteen hundred dollars.

BALLOON REPORT.—Professor Lowe, who made fifty-one balloon reconnaissances during the Peninsular campaign, is about to make a written report to the war Department of his operations up to the present time. Details from the 14th Maine and the 29th Mass. regiments are attached to the balloon corps.

THANKS TO SOLDIERS.—The Legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution tendering to Massachusetts soldiers the thanks of the Commonwealth for the services they have rendered, and pledging such re-enforcements to their support as the national authorities shall from time to time demand.

THE SURRENDER OF MR. STERLING, KY.—Gen. Burnside has recommended the dismissal from the service of Capt. W. S. Ratcliffe, Co. E., 10th Kentucky cavalry, for his disgraceful surrender of Mount Sterling, Ky. The parole of the prisoners is declared void, and they are ordered to report for duty.

ORDNANCE.—James T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass., has received a contract to furnish two guns to the Navy Department, which shall be made of a composition of metal of his own invention. It has borne an explosive force of 80,000 lbs. to the square inch.

HION BOARD.—Board at the hotels in Richmond is eight dollars a day, and the bill of fare consists of corn bread, cheese, hominy, potato soup and hot water. The provost marshal of the city allows each hotel ten pounds of meat per week.

MORE THAN TWO MILLIONS A DAY.—The daily expenditures of the Government, from this time till the close of the financial year, will, it is computed, average more than two millions.

TEXAS.—Advices from Texas represent that State as being in a very bad state. The Union men think of hoisting the Lone Star of which we used to hear so much in reannexation times. We shall reannex Texas again.

HIGH PRICE OF WHISKEY.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer says that a commission merchant in that city, a few days since, sold eleven barrels of whiskey for \$8000, being more than \$700 per barrel.

OLD GOOSE.—A goose owned by Daniel Palmer of Buxton, Me., died on the 19th ult., at the extreme age of 52 years.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

April came in wearing a wintry dress, and with a cold, raw air, more suitable for March than the second month of spring. The order of the weather seems to have got reversed, giving us snow instead of April showers, and showers when we ought to have had snow. We are hopeful that the weather will get straightened out before summer sets in.

The Charleston Mercury recommends that the officers who command colored troops should be hung when caught. This is a game that two can play at, for the rebels have been using black troops with white officers for some time.

—Laborers are very scarce at the West; and, if another draft occurs before harvest, it would be almost impossible for farmers to secure their crops.

—In England, a man has just been divorced from his wife on the ground of her cruel treatment.

—Another National Fast is appointed for April 30th.

—A Polish legion is forming in London. It consists of Poles, who will shortly depart, equipped for Poland.

—The Paris Siecle says that Lord Palmerston generally finishes up even his busiest days with a game at billiards.

—A female slave was sold, a few days since, in Richmond, for \$3,000.

—The New York Herald says Fernando Wood seems desirous of being a candidate for Fort Lafayette.

—The Indian chiefs of several of the Western tribes have been to Washington and had a talk with their Great Father in the East Room of the White House.

—It has lately been discovered by the authorities of Philadelphia, that large numbers of deserters from the army escape on board of merchant vessels and others leaving that port.

—Electricity is soon to be brought forward as a motive power. "Quicker'n lightning" may have a comparative significance by and by.

—The French have not captured the City of Mexico yet. At the latest accounts, they had only got to within about eight miles of Puebla.

—A consultation of the Governors of some of the Northern States, upon the conscription law, will be held in Washington in a short time.

—Confederate photographs are to be suppressed in St. Louis, they have been in Baltimore.

—The Prince of Wales gave his school-teacher a handsome bible, and a church living worth \$3,500 per annum, as a wedding present. That's a nice boy.

—In Portland, last Monday, a boy was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for throwing snowballs at persons passing along the streets.

—The proprietors of a building in St. Paul's churchyard let their widow accommodations, on the day of the Princess' arrival in London, for \$1750.

—A rebel coloal was arrested in New York last week. There are other secessionists in the city who ought to be arrested, ex-Mayor Wood, for instance.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to pass the bill allowing parties divorced under certain circumstances to marry again under certain other circumstances.

—Union demonstrations are the order of the day, but the best Union demonstration would be a successful attack upon the rebel armies.

—The new Princess of Wales is opposed to crinolines. As the Empress Eugenie introduced it to conceal a family matter, the Princess may be brought to favor it, etc. many moons wax and wane, for the same reason.

—The secession armies are suffering for the want of horses. Their supply of asses is almost as great as ever it was.

—Hard on Satan—Some one calls the Prince of Darkness a Copperhead.

—The "arms" of the Princess of Wales are the arms of her husband.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.—The Dedham (Mass.) Gazette states that two colored boys, Charles S. Ames of Dedham, servant to Col. Burrill, and Charles Jackson of West Roxbury, servant to Dr. Cummings, who were captured at Galveston at the time of the disgraceful naval disaster which involved the surrender of part of a Massachusetts regiment, have been sold into slavery by the rebels. The only way to stop this is for our Government to retaliate by holding rebel officers as hostages for the return of all colored soldiers who may fall into the hands of the enemy.

DESECRATED CAUTHER.—John McDermot, an ex-police-man of Rochester, N. Y., enlisted last fall for the large bounty then offered, and deserted to Canada, where he was arrested and sent to England to stand trial for deserting from the British army twenty years ago. Will some intelligent mathematician tell us how much this person made by his sharpness?

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OR PROMISE.—A jury in Brooklyn, N. Y., have just awarded \$3000 to Miss Maria Bernhardt, as damages in an action brought against one John G. Reither for breach of marriage promise. John was a widower, and Maria a servant in his family.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—It is asserted on good authority that orders for the new conscription will be issued in about a fortnight. It is also stated that a consultation of Northern Governors upon the subject will take place at Washington within a few days.

CONFEDERATE LOAN IN EUROPE.—The

The taxes just collected for January, in this division, amounted to \$4,793 63, and the total amount, collected for the five months ending with January, amounts to \$28,000.

MR. EDITOR.—Some few weeks since, I sent you an extract from a letter received here from a clergyman in the U.S. service, at Newbern, N. C. After quoting the extract, I suggest to clergymen who might see the same to improve thereby, and finally, gave a text of scripture to a certain class of *"great preachers* to preach at the then coming Sabbath. One of the *"Leviathans* of that school of preachers, seeing my suggestion, prepared a discourse from the text and published it in the Journal. I have been waiting for the "three more" spoken of in his "P. S. 2d," as the "most sanguine expectation of Observer has not been fully realized." So Mr. "Union" will please give the "Explanatory, Historical, & Remining Applications." Do not disappoint us, Mr. "Union." As your first has been of much spiritual benefit to the community, I hope to see the others. I hardly think there is another of the watchmen of Zion who could have condensed so much of the true spirit of the gospel in so short a discourse.—"Union" must have full of that "wisdom from above, which is first pure, then peaceful, gentle, easy to be entered, full of virtue, and fruit, without equality, without hypocrisy."

No man of every *pink of modesty* could have been so mild, so kind, so free from all and everything offensive. Christ's sermon on the mount must have been his constant study. I understand that, since the publication of the discourse, there is quite a reformation in his society. No doubt, he has read the sermon from the Journal to his people! Undoubtedly, in his praying, etc., he refers to that discourse. We find much satisfaction he most thinks of the discourse when he kneels at God's altar and commits himself and family to God, and asks His blessing to be upon them! When we see him walking the streets, we think his ejaculatory prayer is, that God will bless his published sermon to the spiritual good of his own "dear people"; and, finally, on the next Sabbath, at his command, the same will not that sermon be still like the prayers of Saints, staying up his hands. All are looking forward to the visit of the Holy Spirit upon the labors of "Union," feeling that his mighty efforts cannot go unrewarded. We have all learned another truth, viz.: "A live dog is better than a dead lion." "I still live." More anon.

OBSEVER.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM, April 3d.

RUBBERY OF A CHURCH.—Sometime between Sunday and Wednesday evenings, last week, the Orthodox church in West Newton was broken into and robbed of the carpet in the broad aisle and in front of the pulpit. It is only a few nights since a school house in the same village was entered and robbed of numerous articles of value. The selectmen have offered a reward of \$200 for the detection of the thieves.

COSTLY ORNAMENT.—Powdering the hair with diamond or gold dust is again becoming fashionable in New York City. At a soirée, not many evenings since, a young lady, the daughter of wealthy and well-known parents, appeared with at least one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of gold dust on her tastefully arranged hair; and this, too, when the premium on yellow specks was at fifty and thereabouts.

FUNNY MISTAKE.—A distinguished man in Canada died recently, and an elaborate biography of him appeared in one of the leading journals. The biography was taken bodily from a work entitled "Celebrated Canadians," but unfortunately the thief took the wrong "life," and gave, instead of a sketch of the deceased, a sketch of another man of the same name, who is alive and well.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.—It is said that a law will take effect in the Confederate States on the 1st of July, by which their legal paper currency will be no longer receivable for public dues, and must be funded or exchanged for public bonds. This will open new channels for further issues, which may be absorbed in like manner.

GOLD.—Gold has gone up again about as rapidly as it went down, rising from 139 to 159 in about a week. It is not believed, however, that it can go up much higher, nor remain long at its present inflated rate.

FAST DAY IN VERMONT.—Gov. Holbrook has designated Thursday, April 9th, to be observed by the people of Vermont as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

We would call attention to the card of Messrs. S. M. Ward & Co., 208 Broadway, N. Y., in another column. They offer great inducements; their stock is very large and varied; they warrant all goods to be as represented, or the money will be refunded. They have the reputation of being honorable business men, and from personal dealings with them we can verify the fact; and we would, therefore, recommend such of our readers who may want anything in the Jewelry or Gold Pen and Pencil line, or would like to secure an Agency from them, to apply at once. Their arrangements are such that you can transact business with them through the mail as well as if you gave them a personal call.—*Perry Co. (P.A.) Dem.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Attention, Company!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must set to themselves. Do not trust to the army surgeons, supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any. In all cases of Lameness arising from sprains, bruises, or wrenching, it effects a magical and certain Cure, and is equally successful in scabs, galls, scratches, mange, &c., &c. It will easily penetrate and cure in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy, at hand, for its timely use in the prevention of lameness will effectively prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Sold by all dealers.

To Consumers.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription to benefit the afflicted, and spreading the same which he conceives to be of great value, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic. And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder—Kidneys, Gravel, Drossy, Organic Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the medicine at once. Beware of Counterfeits.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Individual.—Published for the benefit of education young men and other suffers from nervous diseases and their kindred ailments—Supplying the means of self-recovery. By one who has suffered himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. j24

Mr. EDITOR.—DEAR SIR.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, free a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectively remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clean, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail with charge. Respectfully yours,

TUOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 331 Broadway, New York.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the more delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Send by mail, by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

Brighton Market.—Receipts 323 brevets, 90 stores, 2890 sheep and lambs, 300 swine; the poorer qualities of beef sell lower than last week; extra market beef \$9, first quality \$8.50, second 7.50, third 6.50¢; milk cows 41¢/43, common 19¢/23; veal 7.50¢/8; yearlings two; years old 22¢/24; calves 7.50¢/8; cows old 23¢/24; sheep and lambs 28¢/30¢; lower, prices in lots \$3.00¢/4¢, extra 4.50¢/5.50¢; swine bigger, spring pigs at wholesale 54¢/64¢; at retail 6¢/7¢; hams 8¢/9¢; bacon 8¢/9¢; peats \$3.50¢/4¢.

BORN.

In Ware, March 29th, a son to JAMES HARBOTT JR.

MARRIED.

At South Wilbraham, April 2d, by Rev. B. S. Morse, R. M. Day and JENNIE C. LIVERMORE, both of Monroe, Ca. received.

On Amherst, March 16th, REUBEN LAZELL and ELLIE SMITH, both of Enfield.

In Palmer, March 30th, by Rev. J. W. Tuck, CHARLES H. LEXON and DIANA ALDRICH, both of Ware.

DIED.

In Tolland, Ct., March 29th, HANNAH, wife of Parsons Rogers. In Belchertown, March 6, Mrs. POLLY CHAFFEE, 32.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL KINDS OF GRASS SEED, For sale by NEWTON & CONVERSE.

Palmer, April 4, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Abigail Jones, late of Monson, in the county of Worcester, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to N. F. ROGERS, Administrator.

March 3, 1863. a3

50,000 AGENTS WANTED, RARE OPPORTUNITY. 75,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, RINGS, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, &c., WORTH \$100,000.

To be sold for each Dollar, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, are first sent into envelopes and sealed; and when ordered are taken out and sent to you, and are to be paid by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25cts. each, which must be enclosed when the certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1, eleven for \$2, thirty for \$3, sixty-five for \$10, and one hundred for \$20.

Agents.—Those acting as agents will be allowed 10 cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to \$1. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate and remit 15 cents to us in cash or postage stamps. With the Certificate will be sent a circular giving full instructions to agents. Address airmail, G. L. BRECKINRIDGE, Ware, March 26, 1863. 2w.

DENTISTRY, Dr. J. B. GOULD, will be at the Springs House, Stafford, the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each month.

If all work warranted to give satisfaction.

Stafford Springs, March 28, 1863. 3n

COLLINS & TITUS, HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, LANDSCAPE, ORNAMENTAL, and DECORATIVE PAINTERS, GILDERS, and PAPER HANGERS, MAIN STREET, PALMER MASS.

Carpets put down, Curtains, Fixtures adjusted, &c. Work done neatly, promptly, and in the manner and at the time agreed upon. mb28 tf.

N. O. T. I. C. E. All who have taken pictures from my Sabon are requested to return or pay for them on or before the tenth of April, and all persons indebted to me for pictures are requested to make payment to JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney, Palmer, March 21, 1863.

A SMALL TENEMENT TO LET, Inquire of L. S. HILLS, Palmer, March 14, 1863.

LAWRENCE & CO. will pay the highest market price for Hides and SKINS delivered at their market. Palmer, Jan. 24, 1863.

A MHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 1, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9:15 a.m., and 3:45 p.m.

Leave Palmer at 2:10 and 6 p.m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to meet

at Palmer with early American Stage accomodations at Belchertown, for Endfield, Greenwich, and Danvers, at Amherst, for Northampton, North Hadley, Hindley, and Sunderland.

LONGLEY & SMITH, Lessees.

Amherst, June 2, 1862.

A. B. COWAN, DENTIST, Office and residence in LAWRENCE BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.

Palmer, March 17, 1863. m23

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

6,000 YARDS of PRINTS, AT LESS THAN MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES,

BY M. W. FRENCH.

SPRING STYLES OF DELAINES,

AND OTHERS,

*VERY CHEAP.

BY M. W. FRENCH.

COTTON & WOOLEN FLANNELS,

AT MUCH LESS THAN THEIR VALUE,

BY M. W. FRENCH.

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mb28 tf.

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QUEER MARRIAGE RECORD.—The following certificate of a marriage was found among an old lady's writings:

"This is to satisfy whom it may concern, that Arthur Waters and Amy Yursley were lawfully married by me, John Higginson, on the first day of August, anno 1703.

"I Arthur, on Monday,
Take thee, Amy, till Tuesday,
To have and to hold till Wednesday,
For better, for worse, till Thursday;
I'll kiss thee on Friday;
If we don't agree on Saturday,
We'll part again on Sunday."

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS AND THEIR BOUNTIES.—A report recently made to the Massachusetts Legislature is an interesting document. In response to interrogations proposed to the several cities and towns, statements were received which may be recapitulated as follows: The number of three years' soldiers from the State is 57,243. The number of those to whom bounties have been paid is 16,699, the amount being \$2,303,420. The number of nine months' men is 19,180, and to these have been paid \$2,392,763.64. The county expenses in raising soldiers have amounted to \$290,805.88; those of private associations to \$359,215.01. The total expenses, including bounties, have been \$5,346,293.97.

DOUBTFUL STORIES.—There are many stories of the atrocities perpetrated by the Russians in Poland. They read so much like those that have been told of the doings of our troops at the South, which we know to be false, that we doubt their being well founded. War is bad enough at the best, and there is no occasion to exaggerate its horrors.

COAST AND HARBOR DEFENCES.—In the Mass. House of Representatives the Committee on Federal Relations have reported a bill making an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for coast and harbor defences.

"A New Orleans correspondent states that, after the fight with the Hatters, the crew of the pirate Alabama were demoralized, and, but for the fact that the officers and crew of the Hatters gave their parole, they might have taken the ship.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—The Catholics have secured the passage of a bill by the Canada Parliament, by which the population of that faith in Upper Canada will have separate schools for the education of their children.

SPRING GOODS.
A large stock of CLOTHING
together with
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS
this side of Hartford.
A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and
FANCY ARTICLES.

Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices.
Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gent's Furnishing supplies.

Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested.

H. T. SMALL & CO.
Stafford Springs, Feb. 28, 1863.

M. P. KNOWLTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
29 Main Street, opposite Court Square,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Soldiers' Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c.,
paid promptly and at reasonable rates.

SEWING MACHINES!
Any person desiring to purchase a first-rate
Sewing Machine can get one cheaper at this
office than at any other place.

Palmer, Feb. 7.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS
By Mail.

25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and
WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY
ever sent out for the money.

Put up and for sale by

D. R. TYLER,
Warren, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK
—OF—

CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,

Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,

Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,

Cutlery, Knives, Razors,

Scissors, and all kinds of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods,

At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,
And a good assortment of

UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,

Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,

Leeches, Breast Pumps, all kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & CO.

Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner
and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing,
timber, &c. Doors, Sash, and Blinds constantly on
hand. All kinds of Jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties supplied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thordike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVILLY,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal, Grain and Feed.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, A.C.T.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Ropes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers' produce exchanged for goods. COMMERCIAL.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,
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M. F. FOX,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, Ale, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
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Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and Groceries.

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POUDRE ET TE, NO. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

This company, with a capital of \$150,000, has an extensive works of the most modern character, and an extensive trade with the principal manufacturing centers of the country, for over 23 years, having long established, having also a exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS of BUREAU, a new and superior mixture, composed of light soil, ground flint, at \$45 per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass. A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER,
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NO. 1 FOTASH, Just Received by H. T. SMALL & Co.

ONE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man

don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

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LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
AND—

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN

PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,

CONFETIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

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The Palmer Journal.

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—BY—

GORDON M. FISK & Co.,

Taxes or Subsidiary—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance; One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents if payment is delayed till the end of the year. For six months, seventy-five cents; for three months, thirty-eight cents; for one month, fourteen cents; single copy, four cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms.

Job PAINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. FISK. JAS. McLAUGHLIN.

Never Again.

Broke the golden chord,
Severed the silken tie;
Never again will the old days come,
Darling, to you and I.

Dead the beautiful Past!
Scattered around lies her
Pale thoughts, lie thin, and memories
Of days that were so dear.

Memories? Fold them up,
Lay them sacred by—
What avails it to dream of the Past?
The future for you and I!

Broken the golden chord,
Severed the golden chain,
Linking us with the beautiful days
That never can come again!

FATE IN A TIN DIPPER.

"Want to buy any tin ware to-day, ma'am?—pails, brooms, needles, scissors, thread, wash-boards, all kinds of glass ware, cheap for old rags, iron, money, or credit? Want to purchase? Should like to trade with you?"

This was the salutation of a tall, handsome youth, as he opened Mrs. Phillips' kitchen door, one fine morning in August, and addressed the lady of the house, at her seat, by the window. Now, Mrs. Phillips was a little nettled with the disobliging conduct of a skein of yarn, which she was winding, and she answered the fellow's string of inquiries rather tartly for her:

"No; I don't want any of your trash!"

Mrs. Phillips' eyes snapped portentously, and her eyebrows drew into closer relation, as if it determined that no peddler should be permitted to annoy their amiable owner.

"Please, Mr. Peddlerman, I want a tin dipper!" called a childish voice from a back piazza; and Eva Phillips, the first and the last born of her parents, came bounding into the room. Eva was a beautiful child, and the young peddler gazed at her in undisguised admiration.

"And, pray, for what does my curly-headed girl want n' tin dipper?" he asked, with an amusing expression on his face.

"Oh, to dip up water from the brook, to get berries down on Blackberry Hills, and," she added, with charming naïveté, "to see my face in."

The peddler laughed.

"Female vanity like the world over!" he muttered to himself; then—"Well, my dear girl, you shall have the dipper. The best tin in the world might be proud of mirroring such a face! Come out to the cart and get it."

Eva ran merrily down to the brown gate, where the peddler's good-natured horse was patiently awaiting the master's coming, her happy head full of the grand times she'd have with that tin dipper. The peddler opened the box and took from thence a very bright tin dipper, and then, with the point of his knife, he engraved his name—Eugene Fuller—upon the outside, and gave it into the child's hand.

"There, my little Miss, what is your name?"

"Eva Pearl Phillips," said the little girl, inspecting her gift with sparkling eyes.

"Miss Eva—a pretty name! Well, accept this dipper as a love-gage from Eugene Fuller, who, when you get older, is coming back to make you his little wife. Good-bye, wifey!" and the laughing boy sprang upon his seat and drove off.

"His little wife!" mused Eva, on her way back to the house; "I wonder what mother will say! I wonder if she will begin to make pillow-cases and sheets, just as Aunt Esther did before Cousin Carrie Pearl was married! I must tell her about it!"

Eva dashed into the kitchen, full of the important news:

"Mother, mother! the peddler-man says he is going to marry me one of these days! Ain't it funny? Only think—then I can have just as many tin dippers as I like!"

"As many fiddlesticks!" Go help Jane to shell the beans for dinner. I do wish there hadn't been a peddler created; they are a pest!"

Mrs. Phillips rocked violently forth in her hen-cushioned chair, and made an extra knot in the refractory yarn.

Time passed on, and Eva kept the tin dipper among her most cherished playthings. She did not use it to hold berries or to dip spring water, for fear its lustre would be spoiled and the name of the donor effaced.

Mrs. Phillips despised the dipper because she despised peddlers, and she would have destroyed the "amulet" had not her mother's love pleaded against it.

So, when Eva had reached her tenth year—a bright, blooming little lassie, full of gaiety and happiness—the dipper was still in existence, bearing bravely its age and its oft-repeated struggles for favor with Mrs. Phillips.

Eva was as fond of it as ever. She kept it on her pretty dressing bureau, that it might meet her eyes the first thing in the morning. One would have thought that the little maid was completely infatuated with what Eugene Fuller, five years before, had styled a "love-gage"; and perhaps she was. There is no accounting for the fancies of a female head; no philosopher has ever discovered a test by which to analyze the mysterious composition.

One evening, Mrs. Phillips was coming into the kitchen in something of a hurry, and, it being dusky in the room, she hit her foot against some obstacle, and, in consequence, lost her balance and fell into a large pan of buttermilk, which Jane, the careless housemaid, had left on the floor. There was quite a splashing and spattering, and Mrs. Phillips, although unburnt, was quite put out—not out of buttermilk, but out of temper. Her favorite poodle dog was frightened so much at her fall that he flew upon the cat's back for refuge, and the latter animal made her

escape through the chimney, leaving poor Roche to drop down at his leisure.

From the ruins, phoenix-like, Mrs. Phillips arose, and, on Jane's bringing a light, she proceeded to investigate matters, wondering all the time what she could have stumbled against. The wonder was soon dispelled by the appearance of Eva's dipper; for the child, wearied out with a long ramble over the fields, had returned home so drowsy that her mother had sent her directly to her room, without giving her a chance to put away her treasure. The sight of the tin dipper only seemed to increase Mrs. Phillips' indignation, and she vowed vengeance against the unfortunate cause of her fall.

Consequently, the next morning, when Eva arose and looked about for her dipper, it was not to be seen. She went to her mother for information, but that lady was profoundly ignorant in the matter; and Jane proved, on being brought to the inquisition by Eva, to be in a like blissful state with her mistress.

Then Eva went through with a grand system of reconnoitering, which resulted in the recovery of the dipper from a mass of rubbish in a corner of the wood-shed. It was bruised and battered a little, but was, in other respects, as good as new; and Mrs. Phillips, though guilty of the intent, was not exactly in act, of the iconoclast.

Resolved to guard against all further profligation of her idol, Eva carefully tied the dipper in a piece of strong silk—which had been given her by the village milliner to make her doll a dress—which she deposited in a little hollow at the foot of the pasture, and covered the aperture with a flat stone.

Some days afterwards, she was sent on an errand, by her mother, to her Aunt Ethel; and, as she lay down the pasture lane, she thought she would take out her dipper, give it an airing, and, perhaps, fill with strawberries down in Grant's meadow. Singing blithely, she went her way, the exhausted dipper, still in its bandages, hanging upon her arm. She came to the narrow bridge across the Dead River and was nearly in the middle of the crossing, when her attention was attracted by a large cluster of wild dragon-star, clinging to the willows which hung over the bridge. Thoughtlessly, her eyes fixed on the flowers, she advanced to the edge of the bridge; the plank bent and tipped with her weight; one scream, and the life form of Eva struggled in the water.

She closed her eyes, and gave herself up for lost; but no, the dipper, bound with silken cloth, acted like a life-preserver, and kept her on the surface!

"Help me! Do, somebody, come and help me!" she screamed, as she was borne rapidly past a field where some farmers were engaged planting their corn. In a moment, a stalwart man cleft the waters, and, reaching Eva, he grasped her in one hand, while with the other he swam to the shore.

"Where am I, and where is my dipper?" queried the child, as soon as she came to realization.

"You are here," replied the man; "but what of your dipper? Ha! as I live, 'tis an old dipper, rather the worse for wear, tied up in a rag! Well, it has saved your life!"

Then the good man put her into his rough farm wagon and conveyed her home, taking particular care to relate to her mother the important part the dipper had played in the rescue of the child.

"I tell you, ma'm, if it hadn't been for that ar' tin dipper's keepin' her above water, she'd been a dead drowned afore any mortal man would 'a reached her! Thank the dipper, ma'm, and not me!"

This unbiased account of the good behavior of the dipper softened Mrs. Phillips towards it, and she allowed Eva to keep it wherever she chose.

Months and years rolled away, and, when Eva Phillips was fourteen, she was sent to a celebrated female seminary in a neighboring State, from whence, after a long three years' course, she was emancipated, a "finished young lady"; but her learning and accomplishments had not spoiled her, and she was the same gay, light-hearted, little fairy who had begged a tin dipper of Eugene Fuller two years before.

"Then, Eva Phillips, look up into my face and thank me!—I am Eugene Fuller!"

The girl rose, hurriedly, to her feet, and threw a long, searching look into the face of the young stranger. Then her eyes fell, and she said, with something of doubt—

"Is it true?"

"It is true," she answered.

She put her hands confidingly in his.

"And it is to Eugene Fuller to whom I owe my preservation from a terrible death in that time when—"

Her voice failed; a sigh heaved from the deepest depths of her heart; her frame shook; and tears, blessed tears, flowed like rain down her cheeks. They were the first she had shed since her orphanhood. Eugene blessed them; for he knew that, only by much weeping could the burden which crushed her be lightened. When she was calmer, he drew her down beside him on a settee, and said—

"Eva, it is fifteen years ago that I, a youth of fourteen, charmed with the beauty of a little girl, gave her a tin dipper with my name upon it, telling her that, when she was older (and when I was older), I should come back and make her my wife. Dost thou remember this, Eva?"

Eva's voice was low and subdued as she answered him—

"Yes, I remember it."

"Well, I am older now; twenty-nine summers have passed over my head, giving me wealth and influence, and to-day the heart of the man but echoes the sentiments of the boy. I always remembered you—have always cherished the fond idea of coming back to this country town, where I first saw you, and renew our acquaintance; but, until last Thursday, my business could never be arranged for leaving. Fate placed me on board that fatal train of cars, and the first face which I saw, on seating myself, was yours. I did not recognize you as Eva Phillips, but I recognized you as the twin of my soul; for I have been a strong believer in predestined marriages. I saved you from death, because I knew that my own life would be desolate without you; and when, afterwards, I learned that you were Eva Phillips, my contentment was perfect. And now, Eva, the mate of my spirit, may I waive all etiquette now, in this moment, when your heart is suffering from your sorrowful bereavement, and ask you to give me, of all the world, the right to comfort you?"

Eva's head dropped lower; her lips quivered; she spoke the words he so longed to hear:

"Eugene, I give it to you!"

He drew her into his arms, and kissed off the tears which still clung to her cheek; and she, feeling again the warm bond of affection around her, looked up with hope and trust to the hope of all happiness—in Heaven.

Eugene Fuller and Eva Phillips were married two months from that day, and the health of the bride was drably by the coterie of distinguished guests assembled, from the tin dipper, which, subsequently, became an heir-

accident, hoping to be of some service in rescuing those yet imperiled.

Sad to relate, Mr. Phillips was among the killed, and, on Jane's bringing a light, she found herself orphaned and alone in the world, among strangers. It was a new and terrible experience to her, and her shrinking spirit was nearly broken by the shock. She suffered herself to be guided entirely by the advice of her unknown preserver—depending upon him with the trust of a helpless child. Under his protection, Eva set out for home—home no longer, now that there was none on earth to care for her. The house at Wheatwold had been closed the greater part of the time during the absence of its owners, and had only been opened a few weeks previously, in expectation of their coming. Everything there was damp and mouldy; the curtains were falling to pieces in the continual moisture of the atmosphere; everything bore the impress of gloom. Still heavier fell that gloom when the closed coffin, holding the remains of Mr. Phillips, was brought into the long, dark parlour, awaiting the funeral service of tomorrow's noon.

Eva's affliction was dreadful to witness. She took notice of nothing; neither ate nor slept; and refused all attempts at consolation from her sympathizing neighbors. The young stranger, who accompanied her home, took charge of everything, and the good people of the vicinity, supposing him to have been an intimate friend of the deceased, made no inquiries concerning his right to act as he saw fit.

Mr. Phillips was buried by the side of his wife, and Eva, on the arm of the pitying old clergyman, went down to the grave, ily, like a stone statue. She exhibited no emotion, uttered no sigh; her eyes looked vaguely into the vacancy, with a fixed, immovable stare. The funeral over, the stranger engaged two trusty servants, a man and his wife, to take charge of domestic affairs about the place, and then he made preparations for immediate departure. The morning upon which he was to leave, he sent a message to Eva, requesting a private interview. It was granted, and she met him in the little boudoir attached to her chamber, where she had passed the greater portion of her time since her return. He came in with a little hesitation in his step, and took the chair her silent nod indicated. As he did so, his eyes involuntarily fell upon the tin dipper, which still retained its olden place upon her dressing bureau. He started up and approached it, took it into his hands and examined it long and attentively. Still retaining it, he came to Eva's side:

"Miss Phillips!" She looked up drearily on hearing her name spoken, but her face brightened instantly when she beheld her own favorite plaything.

"May I ask how you came by this, Miss Phillips?"

"It was given to me by a peddler some years ago; his name is on the side."

"And you have preserved it through all this time; you evidently prize it!"

"Prize it!—sir, it has saved my life."

"Would you like to see the giver of that trifling toy?—would it please you to see Eugene Fuller?"

"Yes; it would gratify me above all things. Then I would thank him for the good gift he has given to me."

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The Death of a Mother.

Aside from that of a wife, the death of a mother has something in it more touching than any other event; it bursts a tie which no other affliction can possibly dissolve. For when such an event does happen, we look back upon the days of our infancy and childhood, when a fond mother watched over our "outgoings" and our "comings," when the dull hours of night were marked by her watchings.

We think we have done our duty when we have laid her in the gloomy grave, wetting with our tears and raising a stony over her dust, and chanting a hymn to her memory; but there is a duty which maternal affection has imposed upon us, and which nothing but stern conformity to precept can perform. It is to follow her precepts and example, to take home to our hearts the solemn warning which heaven—be it love dictates, to practice those virtues

News of an attack upon Charleston is hourly expected. The iron-clad fleet were all over the bar on Tuesday, and the rebels were momentarily expecting an attack. Troops have been landed on Cole's Island, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance, to determine the best place for an attack. The rebels at Savannah threaten to attack Port Royal in the absence of our gunboats, and take the place. "The Wabash and Vermont" are left to guard the place by water.

Gen. Foster, with 2000 troops, is hemmed in by the rebels at Little Washington, N. C., and unless the gunboats have succeeded in reaching him, or he has received reinforcements by land, it is feared that he has surrendered. The 4th Mass. Regt. is among the beleaguered garrison. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the little band.

Report of the War Committee.

The Congressional committee of investigation on the conduct of the war have just made their report, and it is most damaging to the character of Gen. McClellan as a military commander. The committee show that, from the time of his assuming command of the army of the Potomac to his supercedure, last fall, by Gen. Burnside, he was constantly delaying operations, refusing to obey orders from the President, and never availing himself of rare opportunities to defeat the enemy. The committee are thoroughly convinced that, if he had pressed forward upon the rebel army as ordered, Richmond would have fallen and the rebellion been crushed nearly a year ago. If this statement is correct, what a fearful responsibility rests upon the dereliction of Gen. McClellan! He was forever calling for reinforcements, never using those sent him to much advantage. It appears, from the report, that Gen. McClellan took with him to the Peninsula 121,500 men, and was subsequently reinforced so as to have 159,500. When this splendid army reached Harrison's Bar, on James River, it had wasted away to 102,000 men!—The committee are of the opinion that Manassas could have been easily taken; that the siege at Yorktown might have been avoided, as it was shown that the rebels did not attempt to fortify the place until McClellan had halted before it. He was repeatedly asked by other Generals to be allowed to break the enemy's lines, but he always refused permission. Three times could our troops have pushed into Richmond—at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill—but Gen. McClellan pressed the enemy with the means in his power. His failure to reinforce Gen. Pope, his delay in attacking the enemy in Maryland, his neglect to cut off their retreat, are all condemned by the committee, who seem to find no redeeming acts in his campaign. They say he even intimated to the President the abandonment of Washington to the enemy, rather than meet with a reverse in an attack upon the rebels in Maryland. It appears to have been the aim of Gen. McClellan not to hurt the rebels any more than possible. From his campaign, Lord Lyons argued, in writing home to the English Government, that he was regarded by the conservatives as wishing to terminate the war, and *not push it to extremity!* This, to an unprejudiced mind, appears to be the key to Gen. McClellan's fifteen months' campaign. He did all that any copperhead could ask towards defeating the aim of Government, and favoring the rebels. The manner in which he was taken to the embrace of the copperhead party, after leaving the army, confirms this opinion; and now, if any honest man can read the report of the investigating committee and not feel his cheek burn with indignation towards Gen. McClellan, he must consider the committee a pack of scoundrels and liars. Certainly, no set of men have a right to blacken the reputation of a public officer in this way without cause. If they have gone to work with no other view than to berate and destroy Gen. McClellan as a soldier, time and history will set us right; but results confirm what the committee have reported, and their report will stand, unless the tardy General can bring the people to accept his own statements.

Well Done, Connecticut!

At the State election of Connecticut, last Monday, the copperheads were defeated, horse, foot, and dragoon, and the Republican State ticket elected by 2600 majority. The State Senate stands fourteen republicans to six democrats, and the House has a large republican majority. The republicans have elected three out of the four Congressmen, a gain of one. In the first Congressional district, Col. Henry C. Deming was elected by 300 majority over A. P. Hyde; in the 3d, A. W. Brandegee has 1500 over Wm. M. Converse; and, in the 4th, John H. Hubbard is elected over George C. Woodward, the present incumbent. It has been a hard fought battle, in which loyalty has made a distinct issue with treason. Seymour, the representative of the treason party, has signally failed to overthrow Buckingham, and the cause of loyalty in Connecticut. It is a triumph as great as a victory over the rebels, and the country may heartily rejoice thereof.

A SOUTHERN MONARCHY.—The most significant of recent indications of the purpose of the chiefs of the Southern rebellion to obliterate every principle of democracy, and to establish a government wholly absolutist in its nature, in which all power shall be lodged in the few, is the introduction in the Confederate Congress, and the general approval by the rebel press, of a bill looking to the repeal of the naturalization laws and the exclusion from the privileges of citizenship of all persons who were not in the Confederacy at the time its pretended government was organized.

All a Mistake.—The Princess Alexandra, the bride of the Prince of Wales, it turns out, has not a drop of Danish blood in her veins, after all! She is a thorough German.

One Gift.—The city of London's gift to the Princess Alexandra was a diamond necklace worth \$50,000.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

No great victory yet! No satisfactory announcement to make that the rebellion has received its death-blow. Operations on the Mississippi seem to be somewhat set back by the failure of the Yazoo expedition, which was intended to get in the rear of Vicksburg. Gen. Grant, having failed in that enterprise, has set about bringing his siege guns to bear upon Vicksburg itself. A late account says the Yazoo Pass expedition has not been abandoned. The rebels are said to have invested Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, but the fort is well garrisoned. Skirmishing, with the outposts of Gen. Rosecrans' army, is of daily occurrence, but there appears no symptoms of an immediate battle in that quarter. In Kentucky, the rebels have met with poor luck. They have been chased out of the State in a greater hurry than they came into it. Burnside does not find much to do in that quarter.

We learn from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, of a brilliant skirmish which took place at Woodbury, on the 15th inst. An expedition, consisting of infantry and cavalry, started with the intention of capturing a rebel force, 600 strong, at that place. The infantry succeeded in surrounding the rebel camp; but the cavalry, being too eager, dashed in and frightened the foe so that a great portion of them succeeded in escaping. A number, however, were killed and wounded, and some thirty were captured, together with fifty horses, a number of mules, four wagons, and the entire rebel camp.

The Government has been taking up all the boats upon which it could lay its hands in the Ohio and Mississippi, and sending them to Gen. Grant, for what purpose is not positively known.

The rebel gunboat Vicksburg is reported to have been captured by Admiral Farragut, she having broken from her moorings in a storm and floated down the river.

We learn that official information has been received in Washington, to the effect that the rebels have recently marched a large force to Washington, N. C., and that Gen. Foster was supposed to be engaged with them about the 31st ult. Gen. Foster is hemmed in, and reinforcements have been sent to him. Firing, for two days, has been heard in that direction, and some fears are entertained as to the result.

A review of a portion of Gen. Hooker's army took place in the rear of Falmouth on Wednesday. It was a fine military pageant.

A number of rebel cavalrymen, who have recently deserted from Wise's command, on the Yorktown Peninsula, bring a repetition of the report that the rebels will soon be compelled to evacuate Richmond, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

Attention is chiefly directed toward Charles-ton, which is thought to have been attacked on Monday. Everything was in readiness, and the rebels were in daily expectation of an attack. A skirmish took place on Seabrook's Island, a few days ago, which originated a story that the city had been attacked. We may expect soon to hear of a great fight, and, possibly, the fall of the city.

The gunboat Diana has been captured by the rebels at Pattersonville, La., the captain and many of the men being killed. The rest were taken prisoners.

Twenty-five guerrillas threw a wood train off the Nashville road, four miles above Franklin, on Thursday afternoon, last week. They burned the locomotive and two or three cars, and tore up the track for some distance.

BREAD RIOT OF THE WOMEN IN REHEDOM.—Col. Stewart, of the Second Indiana Regiment, of fourteen United States officers just released by the rebels, states that he saw, from his prison window in Richmond, a great bread riot, last week Thursday, in which about 3000 women were engaged, armed with clubs, guns, and stones. They broke open the Government stores and took bread, clothing, and whatever else they wanted. The militia were ordered out to check the riot, but failed to do so. Jeff Davis and other high officials then made speeches to the infuriated women, and told them they should have what they needed. They then became calm, and order was once more restored. Richmond papers, after suppressing an account of this affair for several days, have admitted the fact, and state that high prices was the cause of the riot. The men as well as women engaged in the riot, a woman taking the lead. At Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, about twenty women, maddened with the sight of their starving children at home, collected in a body, and broke into and plundered several groceries of meat and flour, in broad daylight. Deaths by starvation are by no means uncommon in that region. This is a pretty state of things for the rebels to enjoy, and there is little prospect that matters will grow any better.

A GIRL SAILOR BOY.—When the ship Euphrates was two days out from New Bedford, on her present voyage, a "stow-away" was discovered, in the person of a boy (as was supposed) of about fifteen years of age. On the arrival of the ship at Fayal, the lad was regularly shipped on a 250th lay, and did duty as one of the crew until the Euphrates was within a few days' sail of Tulehuano, where the boy proved to be a girl! She was landed at the latter port, and will return as passenger in the bark Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford. It is said she belongs to a respectable family of that city.

ROMANCE OF THE EMERALD ISLE.—Thomas Bradley, an Irishman of immense wealth, died in Cork, a few weeks ago. While he was living, his wife had a lover whom she agreed to marry on her husband's death, or, in default thereof, to forfeit many thousand pounds, for which she gave a bond. Bradley had been dead but a few days, when the widow pledged her hand to the son of a peer. The injured lover thereupon commenced a prosecution. While the case was pending, Mrs. Bradley herself died. Both rivals are, therefore, disappointed, and the heirs get the immense fortune.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—John B. Holloway and James Holloway, father and son, have been arrested for the murder of Mr. Wright, at Sandwich, Mass., some months ago. Wright was son-in-law and brother-in-law of the Holloways.

Letter from the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL BAY, S. C.,

March 23d, 1863.

My location having been slightly changed, I date accordingly, my quarters being on board a vessel lying in this bay, instead of being moored to the wharf, as I have been for a month past. To-day, the 100th N. Y. regiment embarked on board a steamer, and left for some place near Charleston, S. C., taking all their equipage. They, probably, go as pioneers of the army, and it is stated that three or four of the Monitors were also to go at the same time. This seems to indicate a forward movement ere long, but it will be some days, at the best, before a general movement can be made. Yesterday, the prize Peterhof, recently taken by the Vanderbilt, was brought into this bay, and is said to be very valuable, both the vessel and cargo. Nearly all the prizes taken south of this place are brought here. Last week, a very large English ship was brought in, a captive; also, another three or four days ago.

This is a large and splendid bay for shipping purposes, as well as its picturesque surroundings; and surprise is often expressed by ship masters that there was not, originally, a port of entrance here, or that Charleston and Savannah were located as they are, in the midst of so many creeks, bars, and shoals,

making navigation very difficult, while here the entrance is easy, the bay commodious, and the anchorage good. The *paymaster* was here some time ago, and paid off part of the troops; but, his funds getting low, he left, and has not returned. Thus, a part of the troops were paid, while others are still waiting, as they have been (or some of them) for nine months, for a sight at greenbacks. Occasionally, the soldiers indulge in some sport at the expense of that important officer.

The first national bank in this state under the new law, was organized in Springfield on Saturday. Capital \$150,000.

A Philadelphia judge has decided that shoddy is a manufacture, and as such is liable to the tax of three per cent, imposed by the law.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11, 1863.

"It is the month before the month of May, And the Spring comes slowly with way."

—Many of the deserters who are returning say they ran away because they could not get a furlough.

The Allyn House, at Hartford, was partially destroyed by fire Monday morning. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Mrs. Swisshelm, the Minnesota editress, who while since gave the President's wife a huge puff in her paper, has been appointed to a clerkship in the war department, with a salary of \$1000. She knows how to do it.

The skeleton of a man was recently found in a New York cellar, the rats having eaten the flesh from his bones. He had fallen through a hatchway and been injured. The servant girl in the house heard some one calling for help in the cellar three months ago, but believed it a ghost, and the story was circulated that the house was haunted.

The Massachusetts legislature is on its fourth month. The first of May will be along soon, when courts and legislators should be turned out to grass.

A BUREAU EXECUTED.—On Friday, last week, Charles Lewis, said to be one of the most impudent murderers ever led to the scaffold, was executed at Trenton, N. J., for the murder of Mr. James Rowand, in Princeton, on the 13th of last November. He was hung at 12 o'clock, and died in about three minutes. From admissions which he is known to have made, and other reconceivable circumstances, the writer expresses his poverty and his grievances by the following original effusion:

"Soldier's letter, with many a red—
Hard bread in the place of bread;
Postmaster, please shove this through—
Navy a stamp, and nine months due."

There has been only "hard tack" for bread for the soldiers until, recently, arrangements have been made whereby soft bread is now obtained two or three times a week, partly from Beaufort and partly from Hilton Head, very much to their comfort. Soldiering is a leveler in some respects; for, quite frequently, among the "details" of soldiers to do some laborious service on the wharf or on board some of the ships, in "breaking out cargo," shoveling coal, or like work, are to be found those who, at home, are gentlemen's sons, and, until they "went a soldiering," knew little of toil. War, by necessity, often makes strange bedfellows.

MARCH 26TH.—Yesterday, I visited Cat Island, to accomplish some business, and found that the whole island is owned by one man, who now lives in Baltimore. There has been a large company of negroes here, but the men have all, with one exception, been recently taken to serve in the negro regiments. The women do the field work, those that are able, leaving the infirm to look after the broods of little darlings who are basking in the sun. The gentleman who manages the plantation, a Massachusetts man, told me he had but very little confidence in the negro for a fighting man, except in some particular cases. As a general thing, they are entirely unused to anything of the kind, and it is contrary to their nature and habits. This, he said, was his conviction, after long observation.

Respecting movements here, I presume it will not be contraband when this is published to say that all but one of the Monitors have gone from here, and that three more regiments are to leave immediately. More activity is manifest, and it is evident a climax is approaching. Gen. Hunter reviewed all the troops now on St. Helena Island to-day.

These are the detachment of Gen. Foster's corps, about which so much has been said.

The papers from the North read curiously, about snow 18 inches deep and thermometer below zero, while here we seek the shade to keep comfortably cool, unless there is a good breeze. I hope soon to write of movements that are effective against the enemy. DEW.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE FOR EMANCIPATION.—The New England Methodist Conference, at its recent session at Charlestown, adopted the report of the Committee on the State of the Union. It rejoiced over the President's Proclamation of Freedom, that those lately trampled upon may be permitted to enter the battles of the country; expressed entire confidence in the administration; pledged moral and material support to the President in his every effort to crush the rebellion; remembered their brothers in the field for their tried courage and patriotism, and cherished the memories of the fallen as their best inheritance.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.—There has been a vast deal of misrepresentation regarding national finances. Over a year since our public debt was stated, even in Congress, to be a thousand millions, but an official statement just promulgated from the Treasury Department shows that, on the first of this month, it was but nine hundred and twenty-nine millions and one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars! This is less than one-half of the debt of France, one-fourth less than that of England, and five hundred thousand less than that of Russia. Under a wise system of taxation, and with the country in a prosperous condition, we can stand double that debt with considerable ease. The gulf between our own and the rebel finances is an answer to all doubts, if there are any, of our ultimate success. When it takes six dollars of rebel paper money to buy one of gold, says a shrewd financier, certain ruin is not far off. No precedent can be found in the world's history.

DISEPUPABLE CHARACTERS BANISHED FROM WASHINGTON.—The experiment of weeding out persons of questionable character infesting the city of Washington, by parading them up and down the chief avenue under military escort, to the tune of the Rogue's March, and placarded as "thieves and pickpockets," was again tried last week, under the authority of the provost marshal. The persons thus paraded were six men and two boys, the latter only some fifteen years old. The men were generally dressed, and some of them sought to hide their faces in one way or another; but others, especially the boys, assumed to be either indifferent or amused. Crowds followed the prisoners as they passed along, and blocked the way. They were, with four others, as vagrants, shipped off by the train northward. Two young women, who had been found in one of the hospitals in disreputable positions, were sent off at the same time, being conveyed to the ears in an ambulance.

PRECIOUS GIFT.—The New Haven Journal relates a story of a woman riding out to Derby on the stage, stopping at a house in Orange, making the housewife a present of a fine, plump baby, and riding on, leaving the possessor of the "little treasure" surprised and mystified.

A BATTLE FLAG.—Lieut. O'Neill, of the old 69th (Irish) regiment, now on the Rappahannock, writes to his sister, in New York City:—

"Our colors are merely a bundle of blood-stained silk rags, tied on a broken pole,

a dozen patches are rather damaging to a piece of silk cloth." A whole history is told in these few lines.

END OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—The Russians have defeated the Polish army under its leader, Gen. Sangiewicz, and captured that general, who has been conveyed to the Castle of Cracow, in Austria. The rebellion may linger on some time longer, but it is considered virtually crushed.

A COUPLE OF MURKINAS.—John B. Holloway and James Holloway, father and son, have been arrested for the murder of Mr. Wright, at Sandwich, Mass., some months ago. Wright was son-in-law and brother-in-law of the Holloways.

AN EloPement.—The wife of a worthy citizen of Cambridge eloped, one day last week, with a conductor on the Union Horse Railroad. The conductor has left behind a wife and three children, entirely destitute of the necessities of life. The forsaken husband is in pursuit of the fugitive couple, but had not overtaken them at last accounts.

AN ARREST.—A bill has been reported in the legislature uniting the Western and Boston and Worcester railroads. The bill emanates from a committee of the two roads appointed to effect this object.

CONTRABANDS.—Within two weeks past

seven hundred and fifty contrabands have arrived at St. Louis from Helena, Arkansas, and the superintendent who had them in charge received two thousand three hundred applications for their services. About two hundred of them were hired by Illinois farmers, two hundred went to Kansas, and one hundred to Iowa. These contrabands were worth in the South over six hundred thousand dollars.

A STEP TOWARDS PEACE.—A young Yankee artilleryman was lately married to a Virginia dairymaid at Suffolk by the chaplain of the Mass. 6th Regiment.

A YOUNG COON CAUGHT BY A SHE SAMSON.—The following marriage notice is taken from a New York paper:

Married: Henry Coon, son of Alvin Coon, to Mrs. Harriet Samson. It is rather an uneven match, but it is thought to be the best for the future, the husband being fifteen years of age, and the bride thirty-five, both of Sandy Creek.

DIED OR DISCUSSED.—One Solomon Henshaw, a wealthy citizen of Fountain county, Ind., committed suicide on Friday of last week, because he had become a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and their treacherous character so troubled him that he could not bear the odium.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

It has been "wful" muddy in the rural districts the present week.

THE legislature has passed to be engrossed the bill incorporating the Southbridge and Palmer railroad. Now for the railroad!

BALL.—There will be a ball at the Antigue House next Wednesday evening. Goddard & Dorman's band of Worcester, are to furnish the music, and a good time may be safely counted on.

THERE was mailed at the post office in Ware, during the quarter ending March 31, 11,506 letters, which is the largest number ever mailed in one quarter.

U. S. TAXES paid by the manufacturers of Ware for the

DEDICATION AT SPENCER.—About fifteen months since, the Congregational church edifice in Spencer was wholly destroyed by fire. The people there have just completed another, which, for architectural symmetry and beauty, is exceeded by very few country houses of worship. It was dedicated on Wednesday last, in the presence of a very large and deeply interested assembly. The public services were performed by Rev. Mr. Coolidge of Leicester, who invoked the blessing and read the scriptures; Rev. Mr. Crookshanks, the acting pastor, preached the sermon; and Rev. Dr. Vail, of Palmer, offered the dedication prayer. We congratulate the good people of Spencer on the success of their noble enterprise, in the erection of this beautiful structure for the worship of God. The music was of a high order, and did great credit to the choir, and Mr. Sumner, of Worcester, under whose direction it was performed.

SNEEZING THEM OUT.—A curious artifice was adopted by the anti-Carnivalists at Rome to render the masked balls at the theater unpopular. They got up into the upper boxes and showered down thence a quantity of sneezing-powder, which set the whole company of dominoes and costumes into violent fits of nasal convulsions, and obliged them to abandon the theatre.

STRAWBERRY FIELDS.—Wouldn't you like to live in Maryland in strawberry time? In one county there are seven hundred acres of strawberries, and two persons in that State have each one-hundred and twenty acres, and three others one hundred acres each in strawberry fields.

POSTAGE.—It is stated that on and after July 1st all letters deposited in post offices for mailing, on which the postage is short, instead of being sent forward as now, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamps on them. After that time the postage on drop letters will be two cents instead of one.

MAN AND WOMAN ON A RAIL.—At Millbrook, C. W., a man and woman were recently ridden out of town on a rail because the man harbored the woman, who was called the Great Eastern, while his own sick wife was neglected. The man was colored, but the woman was not—except in reputation.

MORE IRON-CLADS.—The different iron-clads now in process of construction are rapidly assuming their outlines, and some of them are much further advanced than many suppose. It will not be long before we shall have more iron-clads launched.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—A child was born in Manchester, N. H., a few days ago, having ten fingers and eleven toes. Its parents wishing to dispose of a small portion of them called on a doctor, who removed the surplus members in a satisfactory manner.

CHEAP FARMS.—Farms are selling cheap out in Illinois. Forty acres of good land, within three miles of Springfield, Missouri, were sold on the 19th ult. for \$6. Who wouldn't buy a farm at that rate?

HAVE TO BE WATCHED.—The N. Y. Post says the legislators at Albany have come to such a pass that they have to be watched like a gang of plunderers intent only on fleecing the public.

ANOTHER TUMBLE.—Gold, which was forced up from \$39 to \$40, last week, by the speculators, has caught another fall, going down to \$47 at the latest quotations.

RETURNING DESERTERS.—Deserters are returning to the Potomac army at the rate of two or three regiments a week.

YELLOW FEVER.—News from the Gulf states that yellow fever is assuming a malignant form in the extreme Southern States.

Special Notices.
Sir James Clark's Female Pills.—Married ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution.—Price one dollar. Sent by mail to all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.—The Great Diuretic. Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic. Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic. Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, And all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the medicine at once.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as caution to young men and others who suffer from nervous Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copy may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. J24

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bar Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Lushuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

TUOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
No. 861 Broadway, New York.

To Consumers.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription, with full charge with the directions for preparing and using it, so that they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Diarrhea and Dysentery.—will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy; therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of Holloway's Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. m23

A Friend in Need, Try It.

Dr. Sweet's Infatible Liniment.—is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For Rheumatism, & nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for S. R. Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing, and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. Sold by all dealers. 29

BODY.

In Stafford, 3d, a son to JAMES DONALD; same day, a son to CHAUNCY SMITH.

MARRIED.

In Palmer, 7th, by Rev. Dr. Vuill, LAMBERT ALLEN and Mrs. SOPHONIA MILLER, both of Palmer. Williamitic, 2d, WM. L. WEAVER, editor of the Williamitic Journal, and HATTIE A. TOWLE, in North Manchester, Ct. 8th, by Rev. Mr. ALLEN, CHAUNCY MOORE of Springfield, Mass., and JENNIE GARDNER of Manchester.

DIED.

In Palmer, March 30th, MARGARET, 78, wife of Ebenezer Harvey. In Wales, 2d, widow JULIA THOMPSON, 64.

In Boston, 1st, OXFORD LUCINDA, infant daughter of George H. Wright.

In Brimfield, Dec. 25th, WILLIE P., 16 months, son of John Pratt; Ma-th 4th, MARY NICHOLS, 86, widow of Daniel Nichols.

In Stafford, 3d, ROSWELL SQUIERS, 86.

In Ware, March 10, CHARLOTTE MURDOCK, 67.

In Washington, 5th, FRANK WALKER of Union, member of the 22d Conn. regiment.

In Ware, March 3d, of cinder rash, JAMES ARTHUR, 13 months, son of Thomas and Emeline Naylor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at small advance from cost. Also,

500 CASKS NAILS,

as low as the market, by

E. BROWN.

50 PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS,

In great variety, for sale at manufacturers' prices,

Palmer, Mass. 2d by E. BROWN.

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT, and for sale

At fair prices, by E. BROWN.

REMOVAL!

J. H. STORRS

Would inform his

CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

that he has taken the store lately occupied by

E. D. HOWLAND,

and will offer for a few days:

Fast colored Prints, 17 cents.

Merrimac " 22 "

Brown Cottons, 39 inches, 30 "

" 40 " 33 "

" " heavy, 34 "

Bleached Cotton, 20 "

44 Bleached do. 25 "

REMOVAL!

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND SMALL WARES,

ABOUT AS CHEAP AS EVER,

BY

M. W. FRENCH.

ALSO,

YOUR ATTENTION IS INVITED

TO A

STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Which will be offered

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

BY

M. W. FRENCH.

ALL KINDS OF

GRASS SEED,

For sale by

NEWTON & CONVERSE.

Palmer, April 4, 1863.

CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS.

MATS.

&c., &c.

Black Silks.

Double Face Silks.

Fancy Silks.

Spring Cloaks.

Spring Sackings.

Many Goods much less than the present wholesale prices.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE,

and we shall make additions weekly from Boston

and New York.

More particulars in a few days.

J. H. STORRS,

WARE, MASS.

April 9, 1863.

lyr.

NOTICE OF VISIT.

OPTICIANS
LAZARUS & MORRIS
OCULISTS.

MESSRS: LAZARUS & MORRIS, Opticians
and Oculists, Hartford, Ct., and 184 Main St.,
Springfield, Mass., desire to inform the citizens of
Ware and vicinity that Mr. B. Lazarus a (member
of the firm)

WILL VISIT WARE,

on Tuesday, April 14, and have an office as usual
at the Hotel, for the sale of their Celebrated Per-
fected Spectacles, remaining for the transaction of
business until Saturday (18th inst.) noon.

Mr. Lazarus is exceedingly skilful in fitting the
eye, and is beside courteous and attentive.
Messrs. L. & M. sold for him during the continu-
ation of his visit, which he will be their pride

to deserve by the practice of unswerving honor
and integrity in the conduct of their business.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE,
THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES,"
Known as

"HELMBOLD'S" Genuine PREPARATIONS,
viz: HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU,"

" " SARSAPEARILLA,"

" IMPROVED ROSE WASH."

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation,

" Highly Concentrated" Compound

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of

the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and

Drossical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion,
and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by
which the watery or calorous dispositions, and all
unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as
pain and induration, and it is good for men,
women, or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weak-
ness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipa-
tion, Indulgence, or Abuse, attended with
the following symptoms: Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horrors of Disease,
Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the body,
Euseptic System, Eruption on the face, Dryness of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this
medicine invariably removes, soon follow.

IMPOTENCY, FATIGUE, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can

say that they are not frequently followed by those

direful diseases.

INFLAMMATION AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
but none will confess. The records of the Insane
Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption,
bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.
The "Cathartes Extract" of Dr. Helmbold's
Extract Buchu, reduces the size of the system,
and strengthens the system, which Helmbold's
Extract Buchu invariably does. A trial will con-
vince the most skeptical.

Female, Female, Female,
Old or Young, Single, Married, or Contemplating
Marriage.

In many affections peculiar to Females the Ex-
tract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy,
as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Pain-
fulness, or Suppression of the Customary Evacua-
tions, Ulcerated or Sclerotic state of the Uterus,
Leucorrhea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all com-
plaints incident to the sex, whether arising from
Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or ill

The Decline or Change of Life.

THE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medi-
cine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.</

Town meeting in Eastham was held Feb. 9th. On calling to order the clerk spoke the following original lines:

The years roll round—they come and go,
Burdened with sounds of war and woe—
The widow's wail, the orphan's tears,
Our country's hopes, our country's fears.
And while we grieve to-day,
Who will not in his spirit pray
The Lord to mercy spare us—save
This nation from a nation's grave!

GOVERNMENT TAXES.—The Internal revenue receipts are now about one million per week, or an average of fifty millions per year. Although this seems large, it is only one-third of the amount estimated for. It ought to commence with April and be three millions per week—in fact much more to make up for the estimated deficiency of the past six months.—The immense income tax, however, which is due in May for the preceding year, must not be lost sight of. It will amount to fifty millions to commence with, and with the taxes for the remainder of the revenue year it is quite certain that the estimated revenue of one hundred and fifty millions per year will be obtained.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.—Such is the scarcity of food in Fredericksburg that the population are compelled to draw daily rations from the rebel Quartermasters. The wealthiest citizen of that place draws five rations daily for subsistence of himself and family.

More epitaphs are written to show the wit of the living than to perpetuate the virtues of the dead.

Not For a Day, But For All Time.
Sir Thomas Brown was a great metaphysician, and like all metaphysicians he made great mistakes. One of his contentious assertions was, that there was no general remedy for disease except death. The remark is terse and epigrammatic, but untrue. Professor Holloway, the distinguished medical botanist, whose Pills and Ointments are everywhere transcending human expectation, by the most astonishing cure of every bodily ailment, are not only general but universal remedies. The whole country resounds with the fame of these remedies and their famous virtues. Still, however, there are such sudden and fatal dynasties reign and forgotten, so long as the tide of time rolls on, the name of Holloway will be borne with it from generation to generation. By his labors for the amelioration of human suffering, he has earned immortality. His fame has a more enduring monument than the page of history; it will live in the hearts of grateful nations, so long as disease and pain exist. Compare the results of his great discoveries with those obtained upon manhood by a Cooper, an Abernethy, or a Brodie. These were the idols of circumscribed constituencies, but he is the world's physician. Those only who could afford a munificent fee could obtain their advice, while the cheapness of his never-failing remedies places them within the reach of the poor of every land. A hundred patients would be considered a very large number for the most eminent of our regular physicians. Holloway can count his myriads, and the cures wrought by his medicines are in the same proportion.—Evening Journal.

SPRING GOODS.
A large stock of CLOTHING together with GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS this side of Hartford. A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES. Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices. Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gent's Furnishing supplies. Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested. H. T. SMALL & CO., Stafford Springs, Feb. 23, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES!
Any person desiring to purchase a first-rate Sewing Machine can get one cheaper at this office than at any other place. Palmer, Feb. 7.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS
BY MAIL.
25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ever sent out for the money. Put up and for sale by D. R. TYLLE R., Feb. 23, 1863. Warren, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK
—OF—

CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,

Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Stockings, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds, Cutlery, Knives, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Men and Boys' Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods, At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,
And a good assortment of UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves, Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters, Leeches, Breast Pumps, all kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Sept. 1862.

G. S. BOSWELL III, Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds, Framing, Timber, Etc. Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of fitting done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1863.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH, Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber, Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON, Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties supplied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO., Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE, By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK, Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF, Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR., News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVILLY, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE, Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

E. NICHOLS, Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS, Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE, Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON, Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.

HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser, opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE, Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal, Grains and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER, Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY, By John A. SQUIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy Articles.

JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, Aot., Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW, Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers' produce exchanged for goods. Commercial Block.

J. S. LOOMIS, Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON, Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

K. H. ALLEN, Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS, Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. FOX, Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, Alas, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the depot.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE, By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE, Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and Groceries.

N. PIPER, Aot., Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and other Marble Works.

P. McMANAMY, Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

P. P. KELLLOGG & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

SMITH, LOOMIS, & CO., Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

S. W. SMITH, Aot., Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.

WM. A. COOPER, Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House.

WM. FULLER, Nassowanno Livery and Feeding Stable.

WM. MERRIAM, Currier and retail dealer in all kinds of Leather.

W. N. COLBY, Dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

W. W. CROSS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Garments, and Crockery Ware.

W. W. HAGAR, Jeweller and Repairer of Watches.

BARRELS of the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
POUDRETT E., No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in the manufacturing of over 23 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil and manure of New York are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS of BONE TAFEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$15 per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass.

A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, 66 Courtland street, New York.

173 m. W. S. WALLIS, Agent, Holland, Mass.

NO. 1 FOTASH, Just Received by H. T. SMALL & CO.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man

don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

Palmer, July 13, 1861.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS' REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,

AND

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFETIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

Opposite Chicopee Bank.

EASTERN HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

ALL Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$1,500,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$230,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON. Capital and assets, \$10,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD. Capital and assets, \$350,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN. Capital and assets, \$35,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE! Provide for your family while in health!

Life is uncertain; death is certain!

Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$250,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$175,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with fresh air and Ointment; and when the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent to them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incident to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so often vex us, usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, etc., etc., and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by operaticque.

Will soon disappear, the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength.

Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so soon as this valuable medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth, Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment freely used as stated in the printed instructions.

If treated in any other manner they dry up one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For those who are occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To such every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of cloth, his knapsack, etc., it composed with a handkerchief, etc.,

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The news of the present week is not cheering to the Union cause. Repulsed at Charleston, our navy has returned to Port Royal, and the idea of capturing the iniquitous city appears to be abandoned for the present.

On the Mississippi, our armies and navy are yet unsuccessful. After exploring the creeks, bayous, and swamps, to get in the rear of Vicksburg, they find themselves little nearer the object than they were a year ago. It is possible that the seige may be abandoned unless the iron-clads from Port Royal come to the rescue.

Van Dorn's entire rebel force has been defeated at Franklin, Tenn., by Gen. Granger, after a severe fight of two hours. The rebels left their dead on the field; losses not known on either side. This is an important victory. On the same day (10th), the rebels captured a train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, killing 12 or 15 of the guard.

Col. Bissell's engineer corps has arrived at Memphis, and it is said that it will immediately commence the repair of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This looks as if the siege of Vicksburg, as at present conducted, was to be abandoned.

Matters in North Carolina look as if there would be fighting there soon. Gen. Foster is still hemmed in at Little Washington, but has been reinforced and may be able to defeat the enemy. Two gunboats have also reached him. Newbern is being strongly fortified, as the rebels are, apparently, intending to attack the place.

We have whispers that Gen. Hooker's army is in motion, but in what direction we cannot learn. We are promised stirring news in a few days.

Richmond papers report a fight on Sunday, the 5th, between Gen. Wise and the Union forces at Williamsburg, resulting in our forces taking shelter in Fort Magruder.

A small steamer named the George Washington was destroyed by the rebels in Broad River, S. C., a few days ago. Two men were killed and several others wounded.

A letter dated at Baton Rouge, March 27, announces the departure of Gen. Grover's division for the Atchafalaya country.

It is understood at Washington that our Government has sent another note to Great Britain concerning the sailing of privateers from English ports, protesting in very strong terms against such business, and even hinting that the responsibility for letting out any more piratical craft ought to be laid to the door of Her Majesty's Government.

The "Fair Damsel" over the Sea. Lord Palmerston, on his recent installation as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, made a speech in which he said that each of the contending parties in America "sue us (England) like rivals who sue a fair damsel, each party wanting us to take up his cause, and each feeling some little stinging resentment on account of that neutrality which both of them in some degree characterize as unfriendliness." That is a brilliant idea, of comparing England to a "fair damsel" which we and the rebels are courting to obtain favor. So far as our Government is concerned, the noble Lord cannot point to the first thing said or done with a view to seeking the favor of England. We have never asked our neighbor for vessels or munitions of war; we never have sought the "fair damsel" to lend us money or men; indeed we have asked of her no favor but what is perfectly legitimate and right. We have simply asked her to leave us to settle our own matters in our own way, without aiding the rebellion in a secret manner. We have asked that she allow no piratical vessels to be fitted out from her ports to prey upon our commerce; that she will not send cargoes of powder and guns to the rebels and refuse us favors that she grants to our enemies. This "fair damsel" we know is courted by the rebels, and though she may be coquettish with them, she maintains her cold and selfish neutrality with us.

We have a right to complain of this treatment; we have a right to claim equal consideration with the rebels. Though it is unfair in a nation allied by treaties, to place us on a level with insurgents, yet we do not complain, provided they are not favored above us, which is in fact the case. Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell have, however, promised non-interference in our quarrel. The English Government may be true to this promise, but while it knowingly allows vessels to be fitted out for rebel cruisers in its ship-yards, it cannot escape suspicion of complicity in rebel designs upon our commerce. If this "fair damsel" will show a fair hand, we shall have more faith in the sincerity of her pledges and the honesty of her heart. Till she does this we cannot trust her.

SAD AFFAIR.—Lieut. Col. Kimball, of the Hawkins Zouaves, was recently shot by Gen. Corcoran, at Norfolk. The Col. was in command of the outer picket, and Gen. Corcoran attempted to pass without giving the countersign. Col. Kimball seized the bridle of the horse, and Gen. Corcoran, in a passion, shot him dead. Thus a faithful soldier is sacrificed at the hands of a passionate officer, who was violating an order his subordinate was charged to enforce.

DRAFTING.—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says there is reason to believe that the execution of the conscription act will be indefinitely postponed. Per contra, dispatches to the Post say preparations are making for a draft to fill up the old regiments, and New York will be among the first of the states called upon for fresh troops.

ALL READY.—The New Hampshire Second Regiment, which went home on a furlough, reports to the War Department through Gen. Marston that they are ready for duty at any point to which they may be ordered.

THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

For a year Government has been making preparations to capture Charleston. It has built ten or a dozen iron-clad vessels for this purpose, and armed them with its heaviest guns. Some of these guns carry projectiles weighing four hundred and fifty pounds, and if security from danger and weight of metal were necessary to take the city these were calculated to do it. But alas for human calculations! While Government was preparing for the conquest of that wicked city the city was preparing for resistance, so that preparations for defence kept pace with those for attack.

Everything being in readiness, nine iron-clad vessels steamed into the jaws of the rebel batteries and forts of Charleston harbor on Tuesday of last week. The enemy waited till the vessels had reached the converging fire of all their guns, when three hundred cannon opened their voluminous mouths upon them, literally raining shot and shell upon the daring little fleet. Some of the vessels worked badly, and almost became unmanageable, but after a while they got into working order and returned the fire of the rebels. The Keokuk, a double-turreted monitor, but the weakest of them all, ran up within five hundred yards of Fort Sumter and opened upon it. This vessel, however, was only able to fire three times before she was perfectly riddled with shot, some of them going completely through her six inches of iron. After receiving ninety shots, nineteen of which penetrated her sides and turrets, she retreated, and next morning sank on the bar in eighteen feet of water. The other vessels were less injured, all but three being disabled, having their turrets bent or bruised so as to prevent the working of their guns. After being under fire for nearly two hours the fleet withdrew. The hottest fire to which the vessels were exposed, however, lasted only thirty minutes, and during this period they sustained their greatest injury. They were able to fire, in all, but 151 shot, which were chiefly directed at Fort Sumter, the face of which was torn and battered by the ponderous missiles. In return it is estimated that the enemy fired over 4000 rounds, about one in every ten striking our fleet. It was a duel of 300 rebel guns against 32 on the side of the Union. But, for all these, the city of Charleston would have fallen, had not the rebels shut up the channels leading to the city by three rows of obstructions, formed by a network of chains and cables supported by eaks, under which were concealed torpedoes. One of these exploded near one of the vessels, doing no injury. Beyond these floating obstructions was a row of piles, rising ten feet out of water, and behind these were two iron-clad rams and a wooden gundam. The opening through the line of piles was filled with torpedoes, rendering it impossible for any vessel to pass till the obstructions were removed.

The attack upon our fleet is described as having been one of the sublimest exhibitions ever witnessed. No vessels ever encountered such a shower of projectiles, or withheld such a concentration of fire. It was a heavy outlay for the rebels, while the greatest loss to us, aside from one or two men fatally injured, was the Keokuk, which cost \$400,000. Only a dozen men in the whole fleet were injured, and most of them but slightly. As late as Saturday the iron fleet still remained inside the bar, but correspondents say that my further attempts will be made to capture Charleston, and ere now the expedition has probably returned to Port Royal. The land forces returned the day after the fight. It is said that the fleet will be transferred to the Mississippi, but this is by no means certain. Probably no further efforts will be made to capture Charles-ton, unless it be with a land force.

HANNA STRUCK.—Three deserters from the rebel army under Gen. Garnett have arrived within our lines from North Carolina. They report short rations, great dissatisfaction and frequent desertions among the rebels. They confirm the reports heretofore received concerning the sufferings of the loyalists in East Tennessee, and say that Union men are hunted down in the most relentless manner by the rebels, but correspondents say that my further attempts will be made to capture Charles-ton, and ere now the expedition has probably returned to Port Royal. The land forces returned the day after the fight. It is said that the fleet will be transferred to the Mississippi, but this is by no means certain. Probably no further efforts will be made to capture Charles-ton, unless it be with a land force.

SAVING AT THE SPOT AND WASTING AT THE BUNG.—Peleg Chandler, of Boston, who has labored for two winters in the legislature to reduce the cost of supporting the State paupers, who now are boarded and clothed at a cost of not over \$1 a week, goes for giving Agassiz \$3000 to print a catalogue of bugs and reptiles, and, we presume, is ready to vote any quantity of money for any other purpose that will help build up Boston and vicinity. He probably favors voting away several millions for boring the Hoosac Mountain.

CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL WITH BOSTON LEGISLATORS.—Sad affair.—Lieut. Col. Kimball, of the Hawkins Zouaves, was recently shot by Gen. Corcoran, at Norfolk. The Col. was in command of the outer picket, and Gen. Corcoran attempted to pass without giving the countersign. Col. Kimball seized the bridle of the horse, and Gen. Corcoran, in a passion, shot him dead. Thus a faithful soldier is sacrificed at the hands of a passionate officer, who was violating an order his subordinate was charged to enforce.

RESULT OF TAPPING.—We have heard of folks being tapped who had the dropsy, and large quantities of water taken from them, but we see it stated that an officer in Washington the other day tapped a lady on the shoulder and took twenty-one pints of whisky from her. It was contained in seven canisters upon her hoop skirt. She bore the operation like a martyr.

CARPERS.—A great trade is carried on through these times of high prices by the New England Carpet Company of Boston. See their advertisement in to-day's paper.

Letter from Gen. Banks' Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 26, 1863.

The Expedition to Port Hudson.—A tedious march—Skirmishing with rebels—Prays upon hen roosts, pig pens, and cattle yards—The naval fight—Our retreat, and what came of it.

Were you ever, my dear editor, invited to write something original in a lady's album, and did the cold sweat start from every pore, and your very hair stand on end at the bare thought? Well, if you have, you will know how to appreciate my feelings on being asked to contribute to your valuable sheet a little information respecting our late march. The fact is, laziness has been one of my inbred sins, and an amiable weakness, from my youth up; but, back of all that, there lies a want which the poet has happily expressed:

"But, how shall I begin?

For I fear I have nothing original in me, Excepting original sin."

This, therefore, dear editor, must be the excuse for all our short-comings; and, promising this much, we will endeavor to attend to the ease in hand. For days prior to our departure, Baton Rouge was in a state of most unwanted excitement. Troops and supplies poured in thick and fast, till the levee was crowded to repletion; gauges of niggers worked like Trojans to restore order in the chaotic mass; sergeants yelled and bawled themselves hoarse; quartermasters flitted to and fro in the most excited manner, as if pursued by some appalling phantom; little dogs yelled and barked; while many a horse and refractory mule, inspired by the scene, absolutely refused to stir from the spot, and commenced a series of backward gyrations eminently pleasing to the spectator but distressing to the driven. Reports flew thick and fast as to the object of the expedition, its destination, the number of troops going, and the brigades that would remain behind; but distressing to the driven. Reports were dark and full of destiny, and each delay but complicated our difficulties; it is high time for the daughters of the revolution, in solemn council, to unseal the last will and testament of the Fathers, lay hold of their birthright of freedom, and keep it a sacred trust for all coming generations."

E. K. T.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WOMEN.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton calls a meeting of the loyal women of the nation at New York on Thursday, the 14th of May next. She says:

"Woman is equally interested and responsible with man in the final settlement of this problem of self-government; therefore let none stand idle spectators now. When every hour is big with destiny, and each delay but complicates our difficulties, it is high time for the

daughters of the revolution, in solemn council, to unseal the last will and testament of the Fathers, lay hold of their birthright of freedom, and keep it a sacred trust for all coming generations."

DESERTERS.—During his recent visit to the Army of the Potomac, while in conversation with an officer, President Lincoln stated that the order with regard to deserters is explicit, that "they shall report at certain rendezvous in their respective States before the 2d of April." None of these rendezvous have yet made returns of the deserters who have come in. A considerable number, however, not understanding the proclamation, or for other reasons, have returned direct to their regiments, but no accurate or approximate estimate can be made of the number.

MEN AT NEW YORK.—On Monday morning,

about 300 Irish longshoremen, who had struck for higher wages, in the lower part of New York, undertook to mob some colored laborers, who had been engaged to take their places.

The police were promptly on hand, and succeeded in arresting three Irishmen, and a colored man named Owens, who, in self-defence, fired a pistol and wounded one of the assailants.

Owens was discharged by Justice Dowling, and the others were held to bail to answer the charges brought against them.

KISSING GIRLS IN SCHOOL TIME.—The school

committee of Becket, in their annual report, tell the following sad story of a naughty pedagogue: "Had he been older and more experienced, he would probably have been more particular in regard to the character of his amusements, and also in the choice of his most intimate associates, and would also have learned that kissing his young lady pupils in open school is an exercise not recognized by our school regulations and one not likely to be appreciated by the people of the district."

DAM SWEEPS AWAY.—On Thursday night,

last week, the dam above Whitmore's mill at North Sunderland, Mass., gave way, sweeping before it, by the rush of all the water above, two shops formerly occupied by the late Samuel Tracy, carrying with them all their contents down against Whitmore's large grist mill, ousting it from its foundation, destroying all the machinery, with hundreds of bushels of grain.

ARREST OF GOV. TOD.—Upon an indictment

found by the grand jury of Fairfield county, the Governor of Ohio has been arrested upon a charge of having caused the imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, last year, of that notorious copperhead, old Dr. Edson B. Olds. In his defense the doctor was always what is called "a perverse fellow," delighting in opposition, and practicing in politics as in medicine,—overcoming disorders by prescribing contraries.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH THEM.—The counter-

feit fifty-cent postal notes in circulation, besides being imperfectly executed, may be disinguished by the inexperienced from the genuine note. In the latter, each side of the figure 50, and below the words "or designated" and "U. S. Depositary," there are three small curved lines. In the counterfeit there are but two. Remember this.

CONSCIENCE-STICKEN.—U. S. Collector

Goodrich acknowledges the receipt through the Post Office, from some unknown person, the sum of \$293, said to be "due the United States Treasury," and also \$2,50, which likewise belongs to the United States." Both sums are to be placed to the credit of the United States.

PAXING OFF.—The Treasury Department has

issued one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars toward the payment of the Army of the Potomac, and four paymasters have left for Falmouth. About three million dollars will be issued daily until the payment is completed, which will be within a week. Gen. Heintzelman's corps is next in order.

DEATH TO TRAITORS.—Gen. Burnside has

issued an order pronouncing the death penalty on all persons found guilty of aiding the rebels. All persons sympathizing with rebels are to be arrested, tried, or sent beyond the lines.

The order says that it must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in that department.

WRESTLING MATCH.—A great wrestling

match for \$1,000 and the championship, between Harry Hill of Boston, and Lieut. Ainsworth of Connecticut, came off at Mozart Hall, New York, Tuesday night. Hill was the victor in twenty seconds, giving his adversary the first fall. There was a large attendance, and much money changed hands.

ELECTION GAMBLING.—The Cincinnati En-

quirer says that at least \$25,000 changed hands on the recent election in that city.

DRYING UP.—The roads in Virginia.

In a few days they will be too dusty to allow of our troops advancing.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

We have had several days of real spring weather, the sun shining gloriously, the air hav-

ing a soft temperature, and the sky wearing a genial aspect. Roads, which, a few days ago,

were wet and muddy, have become dry and dusty;

grass has sprung up, green and cheerful, while

here and there a stray wild flower has dared to

show itself. In some places, farmers have com-

mented plowing, and, everywhere, spring work is

progressing finely. P. S.—A weather paragraph

usually needs a postscript, and this time because

a driving north-east storm has interrupted the

glorious aspect of things above described, and

given us another installment of mud. The

weather is probably of the feminine gender, it is

so fickle.

—Henry M. Burt, of the Northampton Free Press, has taken in Charles H. Lyman as a partner, and the new firm have commenced the publication of the Holyoke Transcript, printing it at Northampton. The latter is well stocked with local news, and bids fair to be a good paper.

—A California battalion for Massachusetts has arrived the present week. It is composed mostly of young men formerly of this State.

The proposed consolidation of regiments will

not be carried into effect at present in General Hooker's army.

—The Brooklyn Navy Yard, paymaster's office was robbed of \$140,000 some time during Sunday night. The pilferer is not known.

—Well may the rebels cry, "Our sufferings is intolerable." At Franklin, La., whisky is fifty cents a drink, and a poker deck of very common playing cards brings \$8.

—Rev. Charles Spear, well known as the "Prisoner's Friend," died in Washington on Monday evening.

—Twelve thousand Federal soldiers have just

been duly exchanged, and will soon join their various regiments.

—We have failed to take Charleston by land and water, and the prospect is that we shall live to see that nest of secession successfully live on the war, without receiving its just deserts, viz: destruction.

EQUALITY.

"

A Paper Tiger.

When a pompous man, in a pompous manner, attempts to do a big thing and fails, the Chinese say, "That's a paper tiger." We were reminded of this proverb on reading a late article from "Observer" in the Journal—a mild, inoffensive, well-dressed article, neither wild or ferocious—as "tame" as a barn-yard fowl of the Bantam breed. The nice dressing up of the bantling must have caused severe headache. "Cephalic pills" are good for that. We have read the article several times, to get the flavor—to catch the point—but "don't see it." Either material or ability were, evidently, scarce. We are pleased with the piece; think it the best thing, the most manly and docile, he ever wrote—if he wrote it. It had that fine quality, which very many sermons have, of stirring no one's feelings. We are decidedly hopeful for him. He learns something every day. He has "come down several stories." We felt confident, when we loaded our "goose-quill" with stubborn and well-known facts, we could fetter him. Our only query was, whether the game would pay for the ammunition. We are still in doubt. We were very glad he called "Union" a "Leviathan"; it reveals so clearly the ground of his bilious feelings. "Canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook, or his tongue with a cord which thou least down?" Canst thou put a hook into his nose, or bore his jaw through with a thorn? Will he make many supplications unto thee? Canst thou take him for a servant forever? Canst thou have him with fish-spear?" No, he can't; and there's the rub. It is such a shock to his precious pride that the ministers of South Wilbraham will say "nigger," in the pulpit and out of it, without asking his consent or humbling before his wrath. My dear friend Observer, you are played out on that point; you have had your day; you had better "dry up." All ministers do not become "bond-slaves" and "chattels personal" when they enter the field. "Blessed is the peace-maker" copperhead who makes an observation of that fact.

If the readers of the Journal wish a full-length portrait of our opponent, for their photograph albums, they will find it "dragging its slow length along" in Timothy Treadon's letter to "Sulmon," in a recent number of the Republican; commencing with the sentence, "You were once the great man of Jonesville," and ending with these words, "where alone you had the power to put your peculiar theories into practice." Perhaps the sentence, "The Lord gave you brains, and Yankee enterprise got you money," ought to be left out, as not belonging to the picture. A Dea. Solomon Jones, played out and laid on the shelf, is more to be pitied than blamed. So, here is my commiseration for all such.

Now, in regard to Union's sermon: We had no occasion to read it and comment upon it before our people. They did that themselves. They meant to keep up with their neighbors on the topics of the times and place. It produced no distraction of religious feeling among them. They are so accustomed to hear plain truth that it does not disturb them. They are not of the Observer stripe. They want a freeman, not a slave, to minister to them. They rejoice that there are no "pulpit slaves" in our little village. In regard to the spirit of the sermon, there are three explanations. The first in the sermon itself—"Answer a fool," &c. The second is, that, doubtless, the jaundiced eye of Observer, and not the pen of Union, put the evil spirit into it. The third is: When but a child, I had an instinctive desire to tease certain things. When I saw a toad squat in a corner, snapping his eyes, and ready to dart his barbed tongue into some innocent passing insect, I felt like breaking up his death-pan with a long straw. When, in a summer evening, I saw a big beetle, which I always called a "humbug," trying to fatten the candle or put it out, on the principle of "rule or ruin," I felt like rapping his "copper-head" a little. When a certain long-eared animal brayed harsh discord, and seemed, all the while, to think his voice was sweet and silvery, and his tune melodious and captivating, I wanted to poke him a little, and say to him, confidentially, "You have a harsh voice, sir—a bad ear for music; you are making an ass of yourself; dry up." Then it did me good to see him blush and look chop-fallen. It is possible there is, even now, a little of that juvenile disposition left, and that it shows itself when I come in contact with certain classes of men. I am half inclined to confess and say to Observer, I am willing to be forgiven, and, if I have wronged you in any of these ways, I will restore you fourfold.

I was glad to see his reference to a sermon preached by one of our village pastors, from the text, "A living dog is better than a dead lion." It shows he has feeling yet. Feeling is proof of life; and where there is life there is hope. We are yet hopeful for him. By the way, we wish he and Gov. Andrew could quote scripture correctly. We have reached the last sentence of his spirited article—"More anon." Glad of that. That is, of course, to be the sermon from the text, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." Many are saying, "We want to hear his rich and abundant experience in this matter." So say we. We like experimental preaching. Come, Observer, it is your turn to write a sermon now. We complied with your request. Don't back down now, as you did when you pledged yourself to supply brother Leonard's pulpit. Backing down too often may hurt your reputation some day. You are so good at directing others about sermonizing, please try your hand at it. Perhaps, on trial, you will find you are like a guide-hoard, pointing out the road you cannot travel. Don't let the preparation of it interfere with your duties as "field driver" and "tender of the band." Throw it in by way of diversion from those stern duties.

One more article, dear Observer, and we "close your case with true judicial celerity," and give it to the jury. UNION.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM, April 6th, 1863.

THE Alabama has taken thirty-eight of our vessels, and thirty-eight of our vessels cannot take her.

A well-known New York merchant has been arrested on suspicion of poisoning his wife.

SCRATCHING FOR A LIVING.—The rebels at Richmond have got the "camp itch."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—Supplying the means of self-recovery. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. j24

Sir James Clarke's Female Pill.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. Holloway's Pills, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

Helmold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic. And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urethra, Gravel, Disease, Organic Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the medicine at once. Beware of Counterfeits.

To Consumptives.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and prove a blessing.

Rev. Edward A. Wilson, Williamsburgh, N.Y. 213

THE NEW YORK CLOTHING COMPANY
Have taken the Store,
No. 138 MAIN STREET,

SPRINGFIELD,
For the purpose of selling
CLOTHING!
From one of the
LARGEST WHOLESALE ESTABLISH-
MENTS
in the City of New York,
AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Any one wishing a
GOOD SUBSTANTIAL ARTICLE
FOR A LITTLE MONEY,
would do well to

EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

All Goods sold by us are WARRANTED to be
just as represented.

We will allow the privilege of exchanging (within three days) any garment sold at retail, which upon examination at home does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, either in material, style, or fit; or, if that is not sufficiently liberal we will refund the money.

Our terms of sale are strictly for cash, and we guarantee a

Better Article of Clothing

for the same price than can be obtained elsewhere.

Call and satisfy yourselves, at the

NEW YORK CLOTHING CO'S
SALESROOM,

No. 138 MAIN STREET,

Corner of Main and Vernon Streets, nearly
opposite the Baptist Church.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

April 9, 1863.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

OUR retail department is well stocked with the celebrated enameled goods, and selling at less than manufacturers' prices.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., Boston.

One Price and Cash Systems strictly adhered to.

FINE TAPESTRY CARPETS.

ROYAL VELVET MEDALLIONS and
BRUSSELS are selling at low prices by the
NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., Boston.

75 Hanover street, Boston.

One price and cash systems strictly adhered to.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

—AND—
MECHANICS' TOOLS,

Direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold
at a small advance from cost. Also,

500 CASKS NAILS,

as low as the market, by

Palmer, Mass. a9 E. BROWN.

50 PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS,

In great variety, for sale at manufacturers' prices,

Palmer, Mass. a9 by E. BROWN.

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS,

GENERAL ASSORTMENT, and for sale

At fair prices, by Palmer, Mass. a9 E. BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber

will be appointed administrator, with

will annexed, of the estate of Amasa Switzer,

late of Monson, in the county of Hampden,

deceased; and has taken upon himself that

trust, by giving bonds as the law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate

of the said deceased are required to exhibit

the same; and all persons indebted to the said

estate are called upon to make payment to

AUSTIN FULLER, Administrator with will annexed.

D.R. E. B. LYON,

After looking over the field, and consulting

with many of the prominent citizens in differ-

ent parts of the town, has been induced to make

Palmer a permanent residence, and offers his pro-

fessional services as

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

to such as would command them.

Office at the Nassau House.

Orders left at the office of O. F. Packard, Three

Rivers, and at the office of Gamaliel Collins, Esq., Thorndike, will be attended to daily.

Fresh Vaccine Virus from known patients on

hand.

Palmer, Jan. 1, 1863.

GOVERNMENT PENSION AGENCY!

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY OF \$100

Collected for soldiers who have been discharged

from service by reason of wounds or disability, with

regard to length of time.

Invalid soldiers dis-

charged from service, and disabled and incapable

of doing what they did in the U.S. Army, because of

wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are

entitled to pensions. All pension claims against

the government, and claims for arrears of pay and

bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected

at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier

unless the claim is successful.

This Agency is duly licensed, and the under-

signed does his business direct with the authorities

at Washington, and not through third parties.

JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.

Palmer, March 21, 1863.

FINE CARPETS CHEAP.

OVER 2000 pieces of Fine English Tapestry

Brussels—bought before the rise—and will be cut up in quantities to suit our customers at

much less than the market prices.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.,

75 Hanover st., Boston.

One price and cash systems strictly adhered to

CARPETS.

ALTHOUGH prices have doubled to import or

manufacture, we have a very complete stock

brought forward before the rise, and are able to

supply our customers for the present at very much under

the ruling rates.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.,

183 3rd, American House, Boston.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Maga-

zines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this

office.

GOVERNMENT PENSION AGENCY!

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY OF \$100

Collected for soldiers who have been discharged

from service by reason of wounds or disability, with

regard to length of time.

Invalid soldiers dis-

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bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected

at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier

unless the claim is successful.

This Agency is duly licensed, and the under-

signed does his business direct with the authorities

at Washington, and not through third parties.

JAS.

The Contented Robin.
Robin has no shoes and stockings,
Has no cap upon his head—
Nothing but his coat of feathers,
And his little waistcoat red—
Has no coat bed or blankets,
Yet you hear him early raise,
Only for his life and bread—
What a fine boy have I!—
And what a fine boy have I!
By a loving Father sent,
Won't you learn this piece of music—
Robin's song of sweet content?

DANGEROUS PLEASURES.—I have sat upon the sea-shore and waited for the gradual approach of the sea, and have seen its dancing waves and white surf, and admired that He who measured it with His hand had given to it such life and motion; and I have lingered till its gentle waters grew into mighty billows, and had well nigh swept me from my firmest footing. So have I seen a heedless youth gazing with a too curious spirit upon the sweet motions and gentle approaches of inviting pleasure, till it has detained his eyes and imprisoned his feet, and swelled upon his soul, and swept him to a swift destruction.—*Basil Montague.*

ORIGINALITY.—True originality lies not in mechanical invention of incident or circumstances, but in creating new matter for thought and feeling—in exploring the untried depths of the human heart—in multiplying the sources of sympathy. Whoever excites a new emotion—whoever strikes a new chord in the world's heart never struck before—is the only inventor, the only sterling original.

An excited young man, to show his dexterity, jumped from an express train going at the rate of forty miles an hour, on the Fitchburg road, a short time ago, and the last seen of him was doing "flip-flops" at seventeen hundred revolutions a minute, while the air was chock full of dicey-strings, gather boots, hair and torn line.

A voice from the past assures us that he who goeth to battle for the right simply is sure of victory, as, although he should be himself overpowered, and his work for a season defeated, he has yet thereby contributed to the final triumph of the right in its proper time.

True religion is cheerful. It infuses upon no duty which we owe to our fellow creatures—upon no pleasure which accords with right reason.

A man who avoids matrimony on account of the care of wedded life, is compared to one who would amputate a leg to save his toes from corns.

"I haven't another word to say, sir—Never dispute with fools." "No," was the reply, "you are very sure to agree with them."

"Daily Evening Mail"—a lover calling on his sweetheart.

SPRING GOODS.
A large stock of CLOTHING together with GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS this side of Hartford. A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES. Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices. Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gent's Furnishing supplies. Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested. H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs, Feb. 28, 1863.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS
By MAIL.
25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ever sent out for the money. Put up and for sale by D. R. TYLER, Warren, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!
—OF—

CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,

Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds, Cutlery, Knives, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods, At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,

And a good assortment of UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,

Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters, Leeches, Breast Pumps, all kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

NO. 1 POTASH, Just Received by H. T. SMALL & Co.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE,
Known as
"HELMBOLD'S" Genuine PREPARATIONS, viz: HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," "SARAPARILLA," IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Helmold's Genuine Preparation,
"Highly Concentrated" Compound

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsey Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excretes the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calorous dispositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and it is good for men, women, or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weaknesses arising from Excesses. Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Languor, debility to exertion, Loss of Power,

Loss of Memory, Trembling,

Weak Nerves, Wakefulness,

Horrors of Disease, Pain in the Back,

Dizziness of Vision, Universal Lassitude of the Flushing of the body,

Eoscular System, Eruptions of the face, Hot Hands,

Dryness of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow:

IMPOTENCY, FATIGUE, EPILEPTIC FITS,

One of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion, *that Constitution, once affected with Organic Disease, is incapable of recovery*, to invigorate and strengthen the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females, Old or Young, Single, Married, or Contemplating Marriage.

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in

The Decline or Change of Life.

SEE DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES SECRET DISORDERS

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience.

AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling Poisonous, Diseased, and Worn-out Matter.

Thousands upon Thousands,

Who have been the Victims of Quacks,

and who have paid Heavy Fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after marriage.

U.S. IS

Helmold's Extract Buchu

For all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmold's Highly Concentrated Compound

FLUID EXTRACT

SARAPARILLA.

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucus Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmold's Extract Saraparilla purifies the blood and renews all Sealy Eruptions of the Skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Saraparilla.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmold's Highly Concentrated Compound

FLUID EXTRACT

SARAPARILLA.

EXTRACT BUCHU.

\$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

EXTRACT SARAPARILLA.

\$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

50 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50.

Or half a dozen of each for \$12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

APERTURAT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmold, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sword and subscribed before me, this 22d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD.

Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

Depot 104 South Chestnut street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, and unprincipled dealers, who endeavor to dispose of their own and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

Helmold's Genuine Preparations.

" Extract Buchu.

" Saraparilla.

" Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

IF Ask for Helmold's—take no other.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

Sold by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer, Dr. Holden, Ware, and H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs, March 21, 1863.

100,000 BARRELS OF the

ODI MANUFACTURING Co's

POUDRE T'E, Boston, Mass.

This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works in the United States, and extensive works in the manufacturing of over 25 years, and a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest, and very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS OF BUCKWHEAT, being a mixture of buckwheat and rye, each grain five, at \$16 per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass.

A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER.

Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,

66 Courtland street, New York.

f7 3m. W. S. WALLIS, Agent, Holland, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES!

A NY person desiring to purchase a first-rate

Sewing Machine can get one cheaper at this office than at any other place.

Palmer, Feb. 7.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner

& Dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing

timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of Jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to

NASSOWANNO BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861.

1f.

I T IS A WONDER that every business man

don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH, Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber, Doors, Windows, &c.

Refreshment Saloon, Weddings and parties supplied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO., Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE, By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK, Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

</div

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

NUMBER 52.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents if payment is delayed till the end of the year. For six months, seventy-five cents; for three months, thirty-eight cents; for one month, fourteen cents; single copies, four cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms.

JOB PAINTINGS of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. FISK:
JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

When I am Gone.

(The following lines were written by a young lady whose green grave is already to be seen in the village cemetery of —. The touching request with which she closes has doubtless often had melancholy fulfillment.)

Will all that's beautiful and bright,
In earth and sky and sea,
Moye on as joyously as now,
Nor give o'er thought to me;

Will all the birds on golden wing,
As sweetly, and as gaily sing,

When I am gone?

And will the rivulet sweep by,
As gently and as free—

Nor stop in all its happy course,
At some thought of me;

Will all the flowers in the bower there I have strayed,
Be bright as when I round them played,

When I am gone?

Will all the haunts I love so well,
By day and night, and eve,

Never breathe a sigh, as oft we do,
O'er some remembered tale;

Will their green leaves as vainly play,
Will their beauty fade away—

When I am gone?

Oh! no; the woods, and trees, and flowers
Will bloom as bright and free;

And all the golden sunnets and bowers,
Can never think of me;

And not a thought of grief or woe,

Can native, earth, or air bestow,

When I am gone.

But there's a place where I would live,
Enshrouded with fondest care—

Where'er a heart has moved or loved,
I would be there;

I would the friends to see so dear,
O'er my green grave may shed a tear,

When I am gone!

THE DUTCH MERCHANT.

On the evening of the 20th of January, 1795, the city of Amsterdam was thrown into a very unusual state of bustle and confusion by the entrance of the French army under Picnigre. While the troops, with stacked arms, awaited their billets and rations, the citizens hastened to illuminate in honor of their arrival, and, in spite of the piercing cold, thronged to welcome the tired heroes.

Amid the general rejoicings, one house alone remained with closed doors and darkened windows. It was the dwelling of the wealthy merchant Werden, who, wholly occupied in his business, cared little for politics, still less for the arrival of the French, and was far too careful of his money to waste it, like his neighbors, in illumination.

Wrapped in his dressing-gown, a seal-skin cap drawn closely over the few gray hairs time had left upon his head, he had wheeled his easy chair close to the chimney; and he rubbed his hands over the bright coal fire, seemingly lost in reverie, from which neither the hearer nor the long clay pipe on the table at his side had power to rouse him.

All at once, the silence was interrupted by a violent ring at the house bell. The old man started, and, turning to a stout, red-cheeked servant, who, seated at a respectful distance, was occupying herself in knitting a stocking—

"See who it is, Jacqueline," said he "who comes to disturb us at this unseasonable hour."

In a few minutes, a tall young man entered, and, throwing off his cloak, saluted the old man as father.

"Ha! is it you, Wilhelm? I did not expect you back so soon."

"I have just returned from Brock," replied the other, "and should have arrived long ago, had not the road been so encumbered with troops and idlers."

"Have you seen Van Elberg?"

"Yes," said the young man, taking his seat by the fire, "and he consents to my union with his daughter, but refuses to give more than four thousand ducats for her dowry."

"Then he may keep both ducats and daughter," said the merchant, angrily.

"But consider, father—"

"Consider what?" interrupted Werden.—"There is nothing to consider. I know that, at your age, love outweighs gold, but time will teach you that when poverty comes in at the door love soon flies through the window."

"Yes, father," argued the young man, "Van Elberg is one of the richest men in the country, and, sooner or later, his daughter must have his fortune."

"Tut, tut," said Werden, "Van Elberg knows well what he is about; but, cunning as he is, he will not put a bad bargain on me."

"As for you, Wilhelm, I have promised to give you up my business, and now recommend your taking a word of advice with it; never give more than you receive, and always consider yourself before other people in your transactions. Rely on it, that is the only way to prosper in business as well as love. And now, we will drop the subject."

The young man knew his father's humor too well to press the matter further, at least at that moment.

As he sat brooding over his disappointment, the bell rung, and the tread of a horse's feet was heard in the courtyard, while the watch-dog commenced a furious barking.

"It is certainly a stranger this time," said Myneher Werden; "there's no mistake in the dog's bark."

He was interrupted by the servant, bringing in a package.

"Commissariat department!" said her master, with no little surprise, as he opened it; but an expression of uneasiness, which had, at first, slightly contracted his features, changed into one of pleasure as he read on:

"An order to deliver four hundred thousand herring for the use of the French army," he continued; "a very acceptable commission. 'Wilhelm!' I suddenly exclaimed, after a short pause; "'Wilhelm! you shall marry Van Elberg's daughter, and he shall give her a handsome dowry in spite of himself.'

"Leave all to me, Wilhelm," said Werden. "Order our horses to be saddled at daybreak,

and mind that I am called in time, for we must be at Brock before twelve o'clock; and now, good-night."

The rising sun saw our travellers on the road to that celebrated village, where cleanliness is carried to such an extent that, before entering the streets, both father and son, in compliance with invariable custom, were obliged to dismount and leave their horses in the care of a servant. At the door of Van Elberg's house, they were required to do what a few years later, neither Napoleon or the Emperor Alexander were exempted from, and, taking off their boots, replaced them with slippers before they were allowed to enter the room where he sat with his daughter Clotilde.

"Good morning, Myneher Werden," said he, shaking his friend warmly by the hand.—"Have you been frightened out of your good city by the French, that you honor me so early with a friendly visit?"

"Not at all, Van Elberg," said the other.—"I care nothing about the French; and, as I never meddle with politics, it is quite immaterial to me who governs our town; but I come to make you a proposal. I have undertaken to furnish the Commissariat four hundred thousand herrings on this day a month, and I wish to know if it would be convenient for you to procure them for me in three weeks?"

"At what price?" asked his friend.

"Ten guilders per thousand."

"Ten guilders," repeated the other, musingly. "You shall have them."

"Draw out the contract, then," said Werden; "and, when it is signed, I shall be happy to partake of your hospitality, for my ride has given me an appetite." Then, turning to Clotilde, he continued, "I have come to arrange another matter, foó, which we can discuss after dinner."

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Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Our compendium of war news embraces considerable that is stirring from the South and Southwest, with cheering intelligence from North Carolina and Virginia. The news will cheer the responding hearts of Northern people, and give fresh vigor to our troops. We hope the tide has turned, and that disasters and defeats will be on the side of the rebels in future.

We get two stories from Mexico—one that the French have captured the outer fortifications at Puebla, and another that the Mexicans have defeated the French army at that place, slaying 8,000 of them. The first story is probably correct, and we hope the latter is.

There are rumors of the capture of Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, 150 miles below St. Louis, by the rebel guerrilla Marmaduke, but we have no particulars. The military authorities at St. Louis have no information of it.

Gold is going down again, having fallen to 150. The people will be glad to see it tumble down to par, though it may ruin speculators who have sought to ruin the country and everybody else by gambling in the currency.

England begins to get her eyes open to the necessity of putting an embargo upon rebel privateers fitting out in her ship yards. She has pounced upon one rebel craft and promises to do the same thing by others.

A terrible tornado swept over Grundy county, Ill., last Saturday, tearing houses in pieces, killing horses and cattle, and leveling forests in its course. One man was killed and several were injured.

The legislature of Massachusetts is long winded. It has not got through yet, but will probably finish next week. It has passed the Hoosac tunnel bill by which the unexpended balance of the two millions credit of the state is to be used at the expense of tax payers. It has passed several other bills, not consistent with economy and war times.

The week's weather has been sunny, shiny and splendid, a warm breeze giving softness to the air, reminding one of coming flowers, leafy groves and shady bower. It is a pity that such a beautiful sky looks down on bloody battle fields and grim-visaged war, instead of a united and happy country.

Fasting.

We are to have another National Fast next week, and though we do not anticipate that it will be observed as a day of actual fasting, humiliation and prayer, yet it will serve to remind every one that our country, like individuals, owes allegiance to a higher Government, and that it is well to acknowledge that allegiance and dependence in ways appropriate and becoming. In all ages of the world, and among all people, ancient and modern, heathen and civilized, days of similar importance have been observed. In all ancient wars, sacrifices and oblations were offered to the gods, in the belief that favor would be secured and success obtained. Then, as now, each party contending against the other sought help from the same higher Power. We are not so superstitious as were our forefathers, two or three thousand years ago, yet we, like them, believe that Superior help is necessary to aid the right, and that if it assists what may to us appear wrong, it is that good may eventually come.

We hear that Jeff. Davis prays daily in church; we read his proclamations for fasting and prayer, while the rebels are no doubt as earnest in their supplications for Divine favor as the loyal population of the North. They also have reason to hope that their prayers have been answered and that Heaven smiles on their arms. On the other hand, though we pray as sincerely, and believe that our cause must prosper because it is just, a series of misfortunes have befallen us, which one might construe to Providential displeasure. Our enemies have said as much, and boasted that God is on their side. Human estimation, however, cannot divine the ways in which the Ruler of the Universe works out His plan, and those who boast of God's favor cannot escape His righteous judgments. It is proper that as a nation we should fast in humility, for our sins are great and many. If by so doing an atonement can be made or a threatened judgment averted, we shall not have fasted in vain.

LOVE, SUICIDE AND DEPRAVITY IN NEW YORK.—About a week ago a volunteer, named Charles Frederick Noll, of New York, having staid over his furlough and fearing arrest, went to a German hotel in the Bowery, with Miss Mary Schmitt, his sweetheart, and took a room. Both of them then took poison, with the intention of dying together, and when Noll found that Mary was not likely to die he attempted to strangle her, expiring himself in the act. A man named Steiger was in the hotel at the time, and when he heard of the critical situation of the girl he did all he could to save her life. Up to that time he had been a devoted husband, but since he has absented himself almost entirely from his family. On Sunday night, last, his wife called on Mrs. Schmitt and her daughter to enquire for her husband, and was informed that he had just left the house, and ever since the death of Noll he had been infatuated with the daughter Mary. After further conversation Mrs. Schmitt induced Mrs. Steiger to take a glass of wine. She drank a portion, when, thinking something was wrong, she seized the glass and left the house. The contents were analyzed and found to contain 18 ounces of laudanum. On this denouement, the mother and girl were arrested and sent to prison.

DRAFTING.—The new conscription act provides that persons liable to do military duty cannot be called into service till after the first of July, and persons drafted are allowed ten days before they are required to report for duty. There is much delay in appointing the necessary officers, but when the list is complete, they will be ready to meet by the middle of June.

A LONG WAR.—The Richmond Enquirer warns people of the South against extravagant dressing, telling them that the war is likely to last two years longer.

A Word About Fruit Trees.

The age has passed, if it ever has existed, wherein results are to be reckoned by the amount of labor performed. Some avocations may require more intelligence than others; yet there is no pursuit in which skill and calculation are not required to insure success—a fact too generally overlooked in agriculture. Still, it is patent, and no one can fail to see it exemplified in an hour's walk in any town, that intelligence is less indispensable in agriculture than in other pursuits. It is not the largest number of acres cultivated that returns the largest profit, but where the most intelligence is united with labor, that yields the most abundant returns. The season of the year has arrived when all those who are interested or are engaged in agricultural pursuits are to enquire how they can most profitably invest their labor; and it is with this view that we would call the attention of our citizens to the advantages of raising fruit, and particularly apples. Every one who has a spot of land should raise fruit, for in no way will it yield more profit. Leaving out of view the pleasure—and there is nothing more delightful in the whole routine of agriculture than fruit growing—the mere question of profit takes rank with the most important that can claim the attention of the farmer at this season of the year. Many object to the long delay of apple trees in bearing, but skill in cultivation will partially remedy that evil, and the expense is but a trifle compared to the worth of a thriving orchard when it has arrived at the age of bearing. Forty trees set on an acre will cost less than half the number of dollars, and the care they will require is more than paid in the pleasure afforded in tending them. In ten years, they will bring an average annual return of not less than forty dollars; all of which time the land will produce nearly as if there had been no trees on it. But, in starting an orchard, too much pains cannot be taken in the selection of trees, quantity and quality both being desirable, some nice varieties being poor bearers. Care ought to be observed in the selection of varieties suited to the soil where they are to grow. For instance, the Roxbury Russet flourishes best in a moist, strong loam; others, in lighter soil. The different varieties that will do best where it is proposed to set them can easily be ascertained, either by observation or enquiry. Attention ought to be given to the bearing qualities. Roxbury Russets are excelled in this respect by the Rhode Island Greening and Spitzenberg, while they are far excelled by the Baldwin. This is a branch of agriculture which eminently commands the young, who, in the spring-time of life as well as of the year, can plant in hope and well afford to wait. If they should improve their leisure hours, though they be few at this season of the year, in this way, the result will challenge their admiration through life; but let no one plant more than is intended to be well cultivated, for nothing is more sensitive to kind treatment than young trees. A large proportion of the land in this vicinity is such as to admit of successful cultivation of orchards; and, if the proprietors would make it a specialty this spring, the result will more than justify the effort. A little timely effort will, ten years hence, result in a four-fold increase over the present product. Those who delay cannot put in the "old" plea, in justification, that young trees cannot be obtained; for the local papers and handbills announce almost untold numbers for sale all around us.—Perhaps those who plant this spring will do so for a future generation to gather and enjoy; but, surely, they will occupy the places, made vacant with feelings of gratitude to those who sent coursing down the stream of time such rich contributions to their enjoyment.

TWO SUICIDES.—Mr. Tyler of Middlebury, Vt., committed suicide on the 13th instant, by hanging himself in his orchard. He was but 30 years of age, of sound health, and irreproachable character. The motive for his self-destruction is a mystery.—Elsie Brown committed suicide at the Dexter Asylum, in Providence, Friday night, by hanging herself with a sheet taken from her bed and fastened to the grating of her cell. Her husband came to an accidental death a few weeks ago by falling from his bed and breaking his neck. The shock was the occasion of the insanity of his widow.

THE FASHION OF BALMORALS.—Balmoral skirts, which in every shade and combination have swept along in rainbow-like hues, are to be worn in lighter stuffs and less decided colors. In Paris, where no lady trails her dresses, narrow longitudinal stripes of black and white, gray and black, or two shades of some neutral tint, are adopted. These skirts are made quite ornamental, with braided bands applied near the edge, or by a narrow flounce of the same bound with gay braid. With these skirts a lady's organs of locomotion are by no means problematical, and

"Beneath the hoops' bewitching round
Her very shoe has power to wound."

RECRUITS FROM AMERICA.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writes: The ship Neptune sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 14th instant, with eight hundred emigrants aboard, of whom several hundred will enlist in the federal army. These comprise both English and Irish people whose passages are prepaid.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.—Last Monday night a member of a Pennsylvania regiment picked complained of feeling ill. The surgeon of the regiment was called, and "mother and child are doing well." Gen. Josh Owen named the boy Picket Falmouth Ellsworth.

ARMED ENGINEERS.—At Baton Rouge a regiment of able-bodied negroes is being formed, which will be attached to the engineer corps of that department, and be employed in bridge and road building under the instruction of competent officers.

TWO GIRLS KILLED.—Two girls, Josephine Thompson and Angelina Partilupi, aged respectively 19 and 18 years, fell down a hatchway from the 5th story of a building in New York, a few days ago, and both were killed.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Government intends to dispose of large quantities of land this summer. In Washington territory, nearly 3,000,000 acres; in Kansas, 145,000, and in Michigan, 28,000 acres are to be sold.

A LONG WAR.—The Richmond Enquirer warns people of the South against extravagant dressing, telling them that the war is likely to last two years longer.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The opening spring revives activity among our armies, giving us promise of grand results during the summer campaign. Things look brighter for the Union cause, and darker for the rebels. From the Southwest we have stirring news. Admiral Porter, with seven gunboats, some of them iron clad, and several transports loaded with troops, has run the blockade at Vicksburg and joined Admiral Farragut, with the loss of only one transport, which was sunk. The crew is supposed to have perished with it, the captain saving himself by floating nine miles down the river on a plank. This gives us a large fleet between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and it our gunboats can ascend the Big Black River it will bring them in the rear of Vicksburg. The rebel army is positively in danger of being cut off, and reports of evacuation may be true. The fleet was bombarding Warrenton at the latest accounts. We have now entire possession of the Mississippi, dividing the confederacy and shutting off supplies which come from the western part to sustain the rebel armies in the eastern portion.

April 17th.—Some firing from our pickets was heard last night and occasionally the report of a heavy gun would break the silence, but nothing seemed to alarm the various regiments ready to spring into line for the defense of Suffolk. Reinforcements came in on the cars from Norfolk during the night, and are taking their positions to-day. This evening dark masses of smoke can be seen issuing from the woods around us, supposed to proceed from rebel camp fire. The summing up of the siege thus far is a few killed and wounded on both sides, mostly by sharp shooters, and the enemy still around us. The boys seem to be in excellent spirits.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY.

By this time about every lady has taken a look into some milliner's shop with a curious longing to know what is to be worn for spring and summer bonnets, and how they are to be ornamented. The price of goods, of course, will be a good deal higher than in former years, they being almost exclusively foreign; but nothing will seriously diminish the sale, for, if bouquets are in the market, they are too witching not to be worn. In style, the spring and summer bonnets do not differ materially from those worn during the winter. They are somewhat smaller, slimmer at the sides, and of about the same elevation in front, with the trimming more diffused, and on the whole less like a new fashion than a modification of an old one. The outside trimming, which last season was concentrated near the top, has retreated a little, and there takes its stand for the campaign. The face trimming has retrograded a little, leaving the bonnet free to sink nearer the forehead, thereby improving both the bonnet and wearer. Chip and straw enter largely into the manufacture, the latter of which is eminently suitable for young misses. Silk lace, tulle and crimp are also used. Feathers, flowers, ribbons and lace form the outside trimming, though feathers less than formerly; and the same, minus the feathers, form the face trimmings. In colors, a new shade of brown, called Ilavanna, predominates. In ribbons, also, a shade, known as quaker color, will be worn. White is more used in the inside of bonnets than any other color, yet so intermingled is it with positive colors that it almost loses its identity.

A report comes via New Orleans that the ram Queen of the West, and the gunboat Diana, both captured from us by the rebels, have been retaken. The ram was taken in Grand Lake, with all her officers and crew on board. Col. Daniels, with a company of colored troops, assisted by cavalry, captured Pasengoula after a severe fight. Hearing of reinforcements arriving for the rebels, our troops withdrew to Ship Island.

There is nothing new from Charleston. The monitors are receiving additional plating to their decks, and have returned from Port Royal to the vicinity of Charleston. The rebels are endeavoring to raise the Keokuk, but with what success is not known. Several regiments remain on the islands in the harbor, protected by gunboats.

Gen. Foster has escaped from Little Washington, passing the rebel batteries in broad daylight. The pilot of the boat was killed, and one deck hand wounded. Since his escape the rebels have abandoned the siege of Little Washington, and all their batteries on Tar river. Their presence is doubtless needed elsewhere.

The news from Eastern Virginia is important. The rebels have attempted to blockade the Nansemond river, but our gunboats have shelled them out in every instance. On Saturday, Gen. Getty, with the 89th New York and the 8th Connecticut, in conjunction with the gunboats, stormed a heavy rebel battery on the Western Branch, a stream coming into the Nansemond eight or ten miles below Suffolk. The rebels seem to have been an important success; 5 parrot guns and 160 men of the 4th Alabama regiment were captured with a loss of one killed on our side.

The story that Gen. Stoneman had captured Gordonsville appears to be false. He has been skirmishing with the rebels at Culpepper, but with no great results.

It is not unlikely that Hooker is again endeavoring to throw his forces across the Rappahannock, with a view to a forward movement.

RETURNED TORPEDOES.—A large cargo of torpedoes for Capt. Ericsson's "Devil," has been ordered back from Port Royal to Fortress Monroe. The raft not having been fairly tested, of course there was no use for the torpedoes.

SPARING FOR THE POOR.—A sparing exhibition for the benefit of the starving poor of Ireland was attended by nearly two thousand people at Hoyt's Theatre, New York, Thursday evening of last week. The handsome sum of fifteen hundred dollars was realized.

A DARK PROSPECT.—The Anglo-African newspaper published in New York ventures to predict that the "coming" military leader, who is to conquer the South and restore peace and harmony, will be found among the despised negro race.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—The National Intelligencer exhorts the administration, by wisdom in devising its military plans and selecting its agents, to produce such results as shall remove occasion for humiliating harangues to the people to support it.

WISH WE WOULD.—The King of Italy has an agent in this country collecting specimens of American birds, beasts and reptiles. He ought to send over to Turia. Messrs. Voorhees, Vandalingham, F. Wood & Co., a brilliant specimen of Copperheads.

COTTON SEED.—Eighteen six-horse government teams passed through Washington last week. Wednesday, heavily loaded with cotton seed designed for distribution by the Agricultural Department.

RUSH FOR AN OFFICE.—There are forty candidates for the position of Inspector of State Alms House at Tewksbury, made vacant by the death of Mr. Mansur.

SUNK.—The Indiana is certainly sunk. Admiral Farragut amuses his ship's crew by firing broadsides into the wreck each time he passes up or down the Mississippi.

WHISKEY MURDER.—Whiskey is said to have had a hand in the recent sanguinary affair between Gen. Corcoran and Col. Kimball. An investigation is to be had.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.—The Prince of Wales is about following the example of Tom Thumb, by exhibiting the bridal presents which he and his wife have received.

LETTER FROM SUFFOLK, VA.

From Our Own Correspondent.
IN THE FIELD BEHIND THE BREASTWORKS. {
Suffolk, Va., April 16, 1863.

DEAR SIR.—No battle has yet taken place here except skirmishing, which has been going on all around us for six days. We seem to be almost surrounded by the enemy, said to be under the command of Gen. Longstreet, but whether he intends to attack us in earnest, or only prevent reinforcements from being sent to other points, remains to be seen. At any rate, our troops are ready for him, and the enemy will meet with a warm reception if they attempt to drive us from this place. We marched from camp on the 13th inst., and took our position behind the earthworks, where we have remained, awaiting the enemy, who are but a short distance from us. One hundred rounds of cartridges have been given the men. It is supposed to be the object of the rebels to cross the Nansemond river and get in our rear. They have dispersed some of our gunboats in the river with their artillery and perhaps will attempt to lay a pontoon bridge across and pay us a visit soon. Let them come. Negroes are being impressed into the service to build fortifications, and to-day a large detail from our brigade is at work throwing up earthworks. The rebels threw a few shells near us this afternoon, but no damage done.

April 17th.—Some firing from our pickets was heard last night and occasionally the report of a heavy gun would break the silence, but nothing seemed to alarm the various regiments ready to spring into line for the defense of Suffolk.

—It was fifty years ago on the 13th inst., since the national flag in its present form was hoisted at Washington. We hope it will be ten times fifty years before it will come down an altered flag, except to add more stars to its folds.

—The legislature has refused to pass a metropolitan police bill for Boston. The people in that crooked city are capable of self-government a while longer.

—The Charleston rebels claim to have taken the "Devil" in the late combat. The devil has always been on their side.

—It is said that Stonewall Jackson's "general order" to his soldiers is this:—"When you get into a cornfield eat enough to last you a week."

—Peanut meal, which is recommended as a good article for cows, hogs, and horses, is advertised in the Petersburg, (Va.) papers.

—The three years soldiers call the nine months men "greenbacks" because they were hired for large bounties, and don't want to fight.

—Some of our steamboats on the Mississippi are to be clad in cotton. The rams would do best in wool.

—A new "cut off" at Vicksburg is mentioned. We wish that General Grant would cut off the enemy there. That would be a new cut off indeed.

—Speaking of transportation in the army, Jenks says a soldier can at any time get a little buggy.

—The New York Herald says the Charleston fight has postponed war with England for one year.

—In North Carolina tenpenny nails are passing current at five cents each.

—In Savannah food is to be bought by the authorities and sold to the poor at prime cost—when cost it is far beyond the means of the poor to pay.

—An old bachelor in New Haven lately got married to escape the draft, and now he says he was a fool to escape a war of three years and involve himself in a war for life. Poor fellow!

APRIL SHOWERS.—
"The April shower will rain;
We hear the pleasant sound;
Now soft and still like little dew;
Now drenching all the ground."

—The British government has seized a steamer just launched for rebel service. She had better seize the Alabama, which was launched from one of her ship yards.

—Stewart of New York, is now loading a vessel with corn and provisions for the suffering poor of Belfast, Ireland, at his own expense.

—At a sale of negroes in Louisville, on the 13th inst., "Prophet Elijah" brought \$345, which was a little under the average price of the others that were sold.

—The Londoners have a machine for dressing hair.

—During a portion of the engagement at Charleston the rebels fired 200 guns a minute. It must have been a roaring time while that kind of work was going on.

—The chivalry of the South

Modern Wooing.

He spoke the words that poets speak,
When all the heart is all aglow,
With pulses strong as words are weak,
But yet the maiden thought him slow—
She gazed upon the moon!

He then tried back, on coldest scent,
And spoke of science, march of mind,
On bettering the age intent;
As well have talked unto the wind—
She gazed about the room!

He then tried art; she did not heed,
Or heeding, did not understand.
He spoke of war, of valor's need,
(At least 'twas not to be her hand)—
She gazed upon the moon!

At last he spoke of city lots,
All built upon and taxes paid,
Of neat suburban villa plots;
These were the things that rou'd the maid,
She took his hand and smiled!

SPURGEON ON PULPITS.—Spurgeon says he has very little opinion of those wooden boxes called pulpits. He thinks they must have been invented for the benefit of some one whose legs were deformed. He believes the power of oratory lays very much in the legs, and he likes to see a man when preaching walk about and roar out the truth like a lion.

A FORGIVING SPIRIT.—"You should never let the young men kiss you," said a venerable uncle to his pretty niece.

"I know it, uncle," returned she penitently, "and yet I try to cultivate a spirit of forgiveness. Seeing that one has been kissed, there is no undoing it."

The distinction between liking and loving was well made by a little girl six years old. She was eating an egg at breakfast, which she seemed to relish very much. "Do you love it?" asked her aunt. "No," replied the child with a look of disgust; "I like it. If I loved it I should kiss it."

The oldest piece of furniture is the multiplication "table." It was constructed more than two thousand years ago and is as good as new.

They say that too many minors are enlisted in our army, but Vanity Fair thinks that the minors do a great deal better than some of the majors.

Genius may co-exist with wildness, idleness, folly—even with crime; but not with selfishness and the indulgence of an envious disposition.

When may a newspaper reader be said to have a voracious appetite? When he devours the Post and swallows the Globe.

There is many a vain woman whose character would as ill bear inspection and analysis as her little girl's doll.

SPRING GOODS.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING together with GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS a few pence each side of Hartford.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, reduced prices. Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gent's Furnishing supplies.

Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested.

H. T. SMALL & Co.

Stafford Springs, Feb. 28, 1863.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS
By Mail.

25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and

WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ever sent out for the money.

Put up and for sale by

D. R. TYLER,

Feb. 28, 1863. Warren, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,

Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING,

Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,

Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds, Cutlery, Knives, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods, At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,

And a good assortment of

UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,

Fur Caps,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters, Leeches, Breast Pumps, all kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & Co.

Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

NO. 1 NOTASH, Just Received by H. T. SMALL & Co.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE, THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES, Known as HELMBOLD'S Genuine PREPARATIONS, viz: HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Helmbold's, Genuine Preparation, Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and exerts the most powerful action, by which the fiery or calcareous dispositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and it is good for men, women, or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indulgence, or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms to exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Trembling, Weak Nerves, Horrors of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Universal Lassitude of the body, Hand, Dryness of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATIGUE, EPILYTIC FIRS, One of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion, their Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to invigorate and strengthen the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females, Old or Young, Marriage,

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is equalled by no other remedy, as Chlorosis or Hemoptysis, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Customary Aromatic Alkalies, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indulgence, Habits, or Disease.

The Decline or Change of Life.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

CURES SECRET DISEASES in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience,

AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, Urinary Astringents, and expelling Poisons, Diseases, and Worms.

Thousands upon Thousands,

Who Have Been the Victims of Quacks, who have paid Heavy Fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after marriage.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA.

STPHILLIS.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Eyes, Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucus vessels, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures the Sore Eye, Eruption of the Skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

For All Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA.

DEADERIN Family Groceries, Druggist, &c., Farmers' produce exchanged for goods. Commercially.

J. S. LOOMIS,

Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Cases.

J. W. THOMPSON,

Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

L. S. HILLS,

Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. FOX,

Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, Ale, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,

Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH,

Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the depot.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE,

By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,

Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and Groceries.

N. PIPER, AGT.,

Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and other Marble Works.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

S. SMITH, LOOMIS, & CO.,

Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

S. W. SMITH, AGT.,

Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.

WM. A. COOPER,

Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House.

WM. FULLER,

Nassowano Livery and Feeding Stable.

WM. MERRIAM,

Currier and retail dealer in all kinds of Leather.

W. N. COLBY,

Dealer in Clothing and Geuts' Furnishing Goods.

W. W. CROSS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Garments, and Crockery Ware.

W. W. HAGAR,

Jeweller and Repairer of Watches.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon, Weddings and parties sup-
plied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy
Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVILHILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gent's Furnishing
Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,
and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gent's Furnishing
Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal,
Grain and Feed.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW